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U. S. Troops Take West Wall Town; Russians Get Rail Center in Poland; President Hints New Pacific Parley

Clubwomen to Help Vets; New Soviet Supply Route? British Envoy Enters Paris

The World's Day—September 13, 1944

New England: Clubwomen Told of Vital Role

Clubwomen have vital role to play in rehabilitation of returning veterans and in providing community recreation programs for youth, according to the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs meeting in New London, Conn. [Page 5.]

Chinese people are firmly united in their opposition to Japan, and know that collaboration with the Japanese is impossible, Dr. John C. Ferguson, Adviser to the Executive Yuan of the Chinese Government, told Boston Rotarians today at the Hotel Statler. [Page 2.]

Rainfall in Boston the past 24 hours measured 1.4 inches, bringing the total for September to .14 inches above normal, but leaving the city 6.45 inches short of normal for the year thus far, according to the local Weather Bureau.

Ceiling prices on cabbages were discontinued today and until further notice, the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation announced.

Greater Boston United War Fund Headquarters began to function today in office space at 17 Court Street lent by the Boston Edison Company and opened officially yesterday. The annual drive will open in six weeks. [Page 2.]

Washington: Supply Routes to Soviet Studied

Possible supply routes to Russia that may be opened by Allied victories and may prove more economical than the present trans-Iranian route are being considered, according to Maj. Gen. Donald H. Connolly, head of the Persian Gulf Command, here on temporary duty.

A compromise bill to permit the Navy's Waves to serve outside the continental United States only at Hawaiian and Western Hemisphere stations has been sent to the House after having been passed by the Senate.

Maj. Gen. James Pratt Hodges, former commander of a bombardment division in the 8th Air Force, has been made Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, succeeding Brig. Gen. Thomas D. White, who is on overseas assignment. Brig. Gen. Frederic H. Smith, Jr., former operations chief of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force in Europe, has been made Deputy Chief of Air Staff, the War Department announced.

In Europe: British Envoy Arrives in Paris

Alfred Duff Cooper, British representative to the French Committee of National Liberation, has arrived in Paris. He holds the personal rank of Ambassador, and is expected to assume that formal title later, a Paris dispatch said.

The Government of Iraq has been recognized by the Soviet Government, the Moscow Radio announced.

Leaders of the Belgian House of Representatives and Senate have met in joint session to plan resumption of parliamentary activities, according to the Brussels Radio, which added that in another joint session on Sept. 21, measures will be taken for the appointment of a regent to act for King Leopold, now a prisoner in Germany.

Progressive demobilization of patriotic "resistance" groups in Belgium will be carried out by the Belgian Commission for Civil Affairs "with the least possible delay," the Brussels Radio reported.

Unconfirmed reports from Budapest, Hungary, said Bulgaria's infant King Simeon and the Queen Mother have fled through Turkey to Syria.

Germans have killed 230 residents of Civitella della Chiana, 50 miles southwest of Florence, Italy, in reprisal for the slaying of three Nazi soldiers by Italian partisans, a dispatch from Florence said.

National: Houston Shipbuilders Call Off Strike

After halting all work at the Todd-Houston Shipbuilding Corporation in Houston, Texas, 2,000 of the 9,000 employees called off their strike when word was received from the regional Labor Relations Board on their petition for election on representation, yard officials announced.

Almost all of the employees of the Nashville Bridge Company, builders of Army and Navy personnel and cargo ships in Nashville, Tenn., are idle, it was announced by company officials who disclaimed any knowledge of the cause of the stoppage. A spokesman for the machinists' union of the American Federation of Labor said the dispute was based on "unsatisfactory relations."

Joseph Curran, president of the C. I. O. National Maritime Union, was re-elected for another two-year term in the union's biennial election, the N. M. U. announced in New York. Ferdinand C. Smith was renamed Secretary, M. Hedley Stone, Treasurer, and Howard McKenzie, Jack Lawrenson, and Frederick N. Myers, Vice-Presidents.

Far East: Gandhi-Jinnah Seek Indian Formula

Mohamed Ali Jinnah, leader of India's Moslems, and Mohandas K. Gandhi are conferring on a formula for dividing India so that Moslems and Hindus can unite in a demand for self-government, a report from Bombay said.

About 1,000,000 of Greater Tokyo's 7,000,000 population have been removed from the city under an air-raid-decentralization program which is "temporarily over," Home Minister Shigeo Odachi told the Japanese Diet.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Veterans' Dream

Harold M. Lambert

"Down on the Farm"

That's where thousands of war veterans intend to go the moment peace returns. While the farm scene above symbolizes the quiet and peace of rural living the serviceman craves, agriculturalists warn that it also implies "hard work."

Cry for Farms Arising From Men in Service

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A growing stack of inquiries from servicemen all over the country wishing to locate on farms in Massachusetts after the war today launched the State Department of Agriculture on a concerted study of the prospects of putting thousands and thousands of idle farm lands back to work.

Not a day passes but what Louis E. Webster, Commissioner of Agriculture, receives at least one or two letters from men in the armed forces asking how to go about the project of buying a farm in the Bay State, one that will provide reasonable sustenance for their families during the lean years of peacetime readjustments.

The Commissioner reported that he had already received from 50 to 60 letters from servicemen, some of whom are thinking in terms of big-time farming, others wanting only a return of peace and quiet living.

One letter on the Commissioner's desk this morning came from a soldier in a North Carolina hospital. He expected to be discharged soon, and intended to buy a farm. There he could recuperate, he said, at the same time providing a degree of security for his family of three.

Purple Heart Winners

Many letters come from winners of the Purple Heart who have already been discharged from the services and want the freedom and outdoor work of the farm. Most of the inquiries, strangely enough, come from the South. And the

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Stalin likely to meet Allies at later date; Scope of Quebec conference widened.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Sept. 13 — Further conferences on the Pacific were intimated by President Roosevelt today with larger representation, at the same time that membership of the parley here was enlarged.

A statement on the purpose of the conference was issued for the President by Stephen T. Early, his Secretary, at the same time that it was announced that Australian and New Zealand representatives were on their way, and that Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, might come from Washington.

Richard Law, British Minister of State, and Rear Admiral Emory Land, Chairman of the United States War Shipping Administration, were added to the list of new men en route to the conference.

The conference is proceeding so "splendidly," Mr. Early said, that Mr. Roosevelt might be able to finish his work and leave at the week end.

Co-operative Efforts

Describing the conference, Mr. Roosevelt was quoted as saying:

"This is a conference to get the best we can out of the combined British and United States efforts in the Pacific and in Europe.

"We are working in consonance with a situation in China, the Pacific, and in Europe, co-ordinating our efforts with those of our allies, particularly the Chinese and the Russians."

Mention of the Russians seems to show a greater willingness of Marshal Joseph Stalin to participate in this conference than previously had been assumed.

Mr. Early disclosed that the conference Mr. Roosevelt held at Teheran, Iran, with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Marshal Stalin originally had been scheduled for Fairbanks, Alaska. The Alaska conference would have been held in the summer of 1943, but the onrush of Soviet armies made Marshal Stalin's attendance impossible. It was postponed to Teheran in November of last year.

Letter From Hull

Mr. Early also gave out a letter from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to Mr. Roosevelt on the subject of cartels.

Mr. Hull asserted that "the elimination of the restrictive prac-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

By a Staff Artist

Close-Up of Siegfried Line Battle

Arrows show where Allied forces are hitting against the outer defenses of the Siegfried Line.

Luftwaffe comes out to fight and Allies clip its wings with help of bases in France.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United Nations Invasion Forces

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 13—The Luftwaffe has risked combat in vain attempt to halt the Allies' daily devastating bombing of Germany's strategic targets—oil, chemical, and arms plants. And it has suffered one of the most devastating blows of the war on the eve of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's assault on the Seigfried Line. In the past days it has lost well over 300 fighter planes.

The Allied air chiefs were ready for the reappearance of Germany's fighter force. If it continues to contest the air over the Reich, there can be only one outcome—the complete destruction of the Luftwaffe.

Allied pilots predict that any similarity between the Battle of Britain and the battle over Germany will be less than coincidental. Despite growing peril to the Reich's frontiers, the Luftwaffe generally has remained in hiding. The enemy refrained from risking fighters during four days of the heaviest Allied bombing of strategic targets in Germany and France—until it finally ventured out of hiding on Sept. 11, only to lose 133 craft.

Collecting Dividends

The difficult, expensive battles which the British Bomber Command and American Fortress and Liberator crews fought throughout 1943 and this year over Germany and France are now paying dividends. We have reached the point undoubtedly at which Lieut. Gen. Carl Spaatz, chief of the United States Strategic Air Forces, promised the Luftwaffee would be destroyed.

Strategic bombing by heavies, however, is only one section of the air battle of Germany. The tactical support already being given to advanced elements of the Allied armies inside the German border is dramatically illustrated by an appeal of a forward-thrusting column of the American Third Army in the vicinity of Luxemburg.

German Tiger tanks were in the neighborhood and it radioed the 9th Air Force for help. Shortly, Thunderbolts came swooping down and in the space of a few moments had knocked out 11 powerful Nazi tanks.

Swift Moves

It has required the swiftest arranging for fighter bases to keep pace with armored columns. For instance, after the almost nonstop race across northern France, the RAF 2d Tactical Air Force Mustang wing now is operating from a former Luftwaffe base in Belgium from which its pilots are strafing transport targets across the Dutch border.

The size of the logistics problem is shown by the fact that just one fighter wing uses three tons of ammunition and 30 tons of fuel a day, while a day's continuous bombing in the present excellent

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

U. S. warships shell Japanese islands — China loses strategic seaport.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American tanks and infantry have captured the German town of Roetgen, nine miles southeast of Aachen, after overrunning primary defenses of the Siegfried Line due east of Eupen, Belgium. A battle front dispatch says they are now assaulting antitank obstacles and pillboxes just beyond Roetgen.

At the same time, General Patton's advance guards have gained eight miles in their push across the Moselle toward Metz.

And upwards of 6,000 Allied planes have dropped more than 10,000 tons of fire and explosive bombs on Germany in the past 24 hours alone. General Eisenhower has warned the Germans to prepare for "high and low-level air attack at any hour of the day."

In London, United States war-planning chiefs are reported to have established Oct. 31 as the tentative "outside" date for the collapse of organized resistance in Germany.

Official secrecy continues to conceal the progress being made by the American column that penetrated German territory in the Trier area adjacent to Luxemburg, but it is known that powerful reinforcements are being speeded both to it and the spearhead that took Roetgen.

It is now disclosed that a fourth American army, the Ninth, has joined the operations on the Western Front. It is under the command of Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson, and for the time being its position remains a secret. This means the Allies now have six armies knocking on the German door—four American, one Canadian, and one British.

For the moment, German defensive strategy seems to be directed toward preventing the two American columns in the approaches to the Siegfried Line from developing a pincers thrust toward the Rhine. To be successful in this, the Nazis not only must arrest the forward progress of the two spearheads, but keep them as far apart as possible.

On the Eastern front, the Russians have captured Lomza, 20 miles south of East Prussia and one of the strongest German position in north Poland. To the south, Red Army tanks and Romanian infantry have pressed through the Transylvanian foothills and are fighting for Timisoara, communications hub, 40 miles south of Hungary.

In the Far East, American warships have joined in the preinvasion bombardment being directed against islands guarding the southern approaches to the Philippines.

However, a serious situation has developed in China. By capturing the important seaport of Wenchow, the Japanese have come into control of two thirds of the coastal Province of Chekiang, which the Allies must hold in any operations agains Japan from the Asiatic mainland.

Will Soviet Fight Japan? Quebec May Clear Way

Russia has steadily refused to commit itself to opening hostilities with the Japanese. Voices have been raised among the United Nations charging the Russians with refusing to co-operate in the Nimitz-MacArthur operations by attacking Japan in the rear. Mr. Stevens, who has just returned from revisiting Russia on a 10-months assignment, explains below the cogent reasons governing Russia's decision in this matter.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the war in Europe nears its end, the question: Will Russia join the Allies against Japan? commands growing attention.

Probably more explosive nonsense has been talked about Russia's Far Eastern neutrality than about any other aspect of the Soviet position. From time to time, the demand has been voiced that the Soviet Union enter the war against Japan or immediately provide the United States with air bases.

It has been freely used by anti-Soviet propagandists to rouse antagonism against Russia.

First to Hit Japan

Any examination of current Soviet-Japanese relations must go back to the summer of 1938. At that time, when the Western Powers were still helping the Japanese build up reserves of gasoline and scrap iron, the Soviet Union was the first country to call the Japanese's bluff. In a three-day battle on the Manchurian-Soviet border the Russians administered to the Japanese their first major military setback since the Mukden Incident inaugurated the Tokyo policy of aggression.

Even after this reverse, Japan kept testing Russia's strength, and for the next year there were minor and major frontier incidents almost monthly. All of this prompted seasoned observers of Far Eastern affairs to talk of an undeclared Russo-Japanese war.

Balked on the Soviet-Manchurian border, in the summer of 1939 the Japanese launched a full-scale invasion on the Mongolian People's Republic, which is closely allied with the Soviet Union.

The result was the Halkingol campaign, with tanks, planes and all the implements of modern war engaged on both sides. Again the Japanese were worsted, but the Russo-Japanese undeclared war continued to provide such future commanders of the Red Army on the European front as Marshals Gregory Zhukov and Ivan Konev with proving grounds well into 1940.

At the time of the Pearl Harbor attack in December, 1941, Japan

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Dewey Hails Maine Election As Omen of G. O. P. Victory

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

VALENTINE, Neb., Sept. 13—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York construes the heartening results of the Maine voting as putting into his hands one of the most effective campaign arguments: The assurance, as he puts it, that the political trend will elect a Republican Congress as well as a Republican President in November.

Mr. Dewey, who is pausing here at the ranch of former Gov. Samuel R. McKelvie for another day of rest and speech preparation before continuing his trip to the Pacific Coast, is convinced there is no danger of a divided Congress in the event of his election.

The Governor is aware of the fact that middle-road independent voters are concerned with the prospect a Republican President might be faced with a Democratic Senate next January and a Democratic President might be faced with a Republican House. It is for this reason that he puts particular emphasis upon the congressional importance of the Maine returns.

It is for this reason that he is quick to point out that the increase, as compared with 1940, in the majority by which Maine Re-

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

French Leaders Chart Plan To End Use of 'Black Market'

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 13—The French Government, in collaboration with American civil affairs authorities, is preparing to launch a propaganda campaign to change the French attitude toward the "black market."

It is strange but true that the "black market" in France, unlike "black markets" in Britain and America, was not reprehensible but considered patriotic. It was a typical French method of depriving the Germans of considerable quantities of French foodstuffs, which otherwise would have gone into the Reich.

Ardent patriots and active members of the "Resistance" movement explain how the French "black market" kept persons in the cities alive, while depriving the Germans of French food they otherwise would have requisitioned.

Now, however, the picture is changing. The "black market" today, with the Germans no longer there, has become a serious inflationary factor and French authorities are anxious to stop it.

Food Supplies Below Normal

Paris still is getting along on about 30 per cent of the food available to the capital in normal times. There is food in the provinces, but lack of railway transportation makes it difficult to bring it to Paris.

A portent of bettering conditions, however, is seen in the slacking off of "black marketing." People are refusing to pay 30 cents for an egg, $40 for a pound of coffee, $20 a kilo (two pounds) for butter.

As for meat, each person is being allotted about 250 grams (about one-half pound) a week in contrast to 80 or less during the German occupation. A fortunate relief to the meat situation came when stock of refrigerated meat that was earmarked for Germany was found, but this is only temporary. Daily products are pitifully small, with no cheese coming in and milk available only for babies.

Food Vehicles Scarce

It is officially estimated that it takes 5,000 tons of food a day to feed Paris, but the 6,000 vehicles necessary for transportation are difficult to find. However, "Le Comité d'Organisation des Transports Routiers," an organization of truckers and teamsters, is working to relieve the situation. They send inspectors out to locate food and report their findings to the Ministry of Food, which, in turn, gives orders to individual truck owners. In the present situation, some cars are being run on charcoal and some on wood.

A bright spot in the situation is that fruit and vegetables arriving from North Africa will re-

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Conant Hits Monopolies As Foe of U. S. Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 — Dr. James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard University, in receiving the triennial award of the Priestley Medal as the highest honor of the American Chemical Society in session here today said the nation's future would be assured only if "the strong arm of the Federal Government is exercised effectively and fairly to prevent both the stratification of society and the growth of monopolies."

In accepting the award "in behalf of all chemists," Dr. Conant said he "owed" this honor to his service as a chemist and educator in the National Defense Research Committee and in aiding Bernard M. Baruch, adviser to President Roosevelt, on important war problems.

The speaker, who had been Sheldon Emery professor of organic chemistry at Harvard when he became President in 1933, said that the war might have been lost "without an adequate solution of the synthetic-rubber problem."

In discussing the "future political and economic structure of the American society," Dr. Conant said he had "little relish for socialism. I much prefer our equally radical but uniquely American approach to the age-old problem of the 'few and the many'; I like the approach symbolized by the phrases 'three generations from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves' and 'no combinations in restraint of trade.' But I am not one who believes either of these slogans is automatically self-enforcing," he added, urging the strong Federal arm.

To assure a proper future, he urged the Federal Government to "institute a national scholarship program for young men who give

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Boy Scoutdom Salutes 12,000,000th Member

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—National and rural Boy Scout leaders have saluted 12-year-old Preston Ellsworth Koentop, who lives on a 151-acre farm five miles from Brandon, Wis., as the 12,000,000th member of the Boy Scouts of America since it was established at Washington, 34 years ago.

This 12,000,000th member was guest of honor at a luncheon at the Union League Club, Chicago.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Wednesday, September 13, 1944

Boston and New England New 2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page 19
Editorials 20
Financial Pages 16, 17
New Hampshire Letter 2
Radio Timetable 4
Sports Page 14
Theater and Arts 4
The Home Forum 12
No Disappointment (With Portuguese Translation)
Today's Woman 15

Advertising

Amusements (grouped) 4
Classified 14
Restaurants (grouped) 14

Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Friendly Lift for Russians

3-Year-Olds Swing Heavy Box of Clothing

Sarah Degelman, left, and Marjorie Sullivan, right, have been busier than usual today following their mothers upstairs and down in their Jamaica Plain homes to get clothing ready for the Greater Boston Clothes Drive for Russian War Relief. Here they practice putting a packed carton of clothes outside. City trucks will collect clothing for the Russians in a dozen Greater Boston towns tomorrow. Story: Page 3

Western Front:

Americans Capture West Wall Town

Roetgen, which American doughboys invading Germany have captured, is six miles east of Eupen, Belgian border town from which the First Army launched this northernmost break-through into Germany.

The troops quickly penetrated "primary enemy defenses" in the area, an Associated Press dispatch from Roetgen said.

Berlin acknowledged loss of "an outpost of the West Wall," without identifying the area.

There was no news of the other invasion column which burst five miles into the Reich 65 miles farther south, northwest of Trier.

Americans of the United States Third Army below this front also crashed forward from their

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Greater Boston War Fund Opens New Headquarters

Greater Boston United War Fund has opened headquarters at 17 Court Street, from which six weeks from now it will conduct its drive for funds.

The quarters lent for the purpose by the Boston Edison Company, were opened with ceremonies on the steps of City Hall Annex yesterday in which Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin participated. Before a crowd of some 500 spectators, both officials expressed their complete confidence, that the goal of $7,650,000 would be exceeded, even though it is $150,000, greater than last year's goal.

Mayor Tobin said it was his 14th year of working with the Fund and declared he was "proud to stand shoulder to shoulder" with the hundreds of other workers who would aid in putting the venture across. He said the Fund affects the average man and woman in many ways, and declared that if the Boys' Clubs of Charlestown, South Boston, and Roxbury could be "duplicated in every center of population" the juvenile delinquency problem would be greatly reduced. These clubs are Red Feather agencies also.

Governor Saltonstall said that although we hear news of victory on every side, we must not forget that there is still a job for us to do beyond supplying the boys at the front with the weapons of war. We must aid them, he said, with the personal touch of sympathy through the USO work, and care for their home folks through the many service agencies. "This is too big a community," the Governor said, "for each of us to do this work as individuals, and so we have our great agencies established to do it on a larger scale than we individually could do."

Governor and Mayor joined in cutting the ribbon across the doorway of 17 Court Street, while the Boston Port of Embarkation Band, led by Chief Warrant Officer Cary Elton, played martial music.

Henry A. Laughlin, General Chairman, gave the official address announcing the fund goal and the dates of October 30 to November 22 when the fund-raising effort will be made. He asked his audience to enlist their friends and neighbors in the campaign.

On the platform with Mr. Laughlin, the Governor, and the Mayor, were Alan Forbes, Joint Chairman of the Special Gifts Division of the Fund, Charles Frances Adams, Chairman of the Greater Boston Community Fund, Francis X. Morrissey, Chairman of the Districts Division of the United War Fund, and Mrs. Arthur Perry, head of the women's Special Gifts Division.

P.A.C. Official Sues Political Writer in Hub

Declaring that he was not a Communist and never had been a legislative agent of the Massachusetts Communist Party, Sidney S. Grant today initiated a $100,000 libel suit against William E. Mullins, chief political writer of the Boston Herald.

Mr. Grant, a Boston attorney, is legislative agent for the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Massachusetts and one of the leaders of its Political Action Committee. In an article in the September Readers' Digest entitled "I Object to My Union in Politics," criticizing the P. A. C., Mr. Mullins wrote:

"In my state the Political Action Committee has hired as its legislative agent one Sidney S. Grant, who but recently was a legislative representative for the Massachusetts Communist Party."

Plans to Sue Magazine

Mr. Grant said that he planned also to sue the Readers' Digest in New York, but that arrangements to do so had not yet been completed.

"I have given a writ to the Sheriff of Middlesex County for a $100,000 libel suit against Mr. Mullins because of the article published in the Readers' Digest attacking the P. A. C. and me, and stating I was recently a legislative agent for the Massachusetts Communist Party," Mr. Grant said.

"That statement was untrue. I have never been and am not now a Communist. The legislative representatives of all organizations have to file their names at the State House, and these names are kept in the office of the Secretary of State.

"These records show that during the last 14 years back to 1930 when I began to practice law in Boston after graduating from law school, there were a number of legislative agents listed for the Communist Party, but nowhere among them is my name recorded.

"Mr. Mullins' attack was undoubtedly motivated by his desire to smear the C. I. O. P. A. C. It is the same type of brickbat tactics against the P. A. C. that is being used throughout the nation."

Long Delay Seen

Mr. Grant added that the Sheriff received the writ today and probably would serve it in a day or so and that it was returnable in the Suffolk County Court the first Monday in November. Mr. Grant will then be required to file a declaration setting forth his cause of action. Because of the crowding of the courts' docket, he did not think the suit would come to trial for over a year.

Mr. Mullins wrote his article as a C. I. O. member, introducing his comment on the P. A. C. by saying:

"I am a working newspaperman, holding membership in the Newspaper Guild of Boston, which is a unit of the American Newspaper Guild, which is affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations. I joined this union to help improve working conditions and to provide job protection for newspapermen.

"Now, through my union's affiliation with the C. I. O., I find myself represented in politics, without my consent and against my will, by the C. I. O.'s Political Action Committee."

In rejoinder Mr. Grant said today:

"Mullins' hostility to the C. I. O. Political Action Committee is a matter of common knowledge. His article was not a true expression of a union member's personal opinion as it purported to be, but was a studied attempt by a professional writer and propagandist to injure a political movement marked by integrity, idealism, and wide public support."

First Registrants at Tufts Vets' School

James Coyne

Dr. Arthur W. Leighton Rewards Successful Applicants

Education for peace looks good to these three veterans who begin the march of veterans through Tufts schools. Left to right—Edward L. M. Martucci of Medford, former Marine sergeant of paratroops who fought the Japanese in the South Pacific; Walter C. Harvey of Waltham, former staff sergeant of field artillery who fought on Guadalcanal; Dr. Arthur W. Leighton, counselor at the Tufts Reception Center, and Stanley Ziobro of Fall River, who trained at the Coast Artillery Antiaircraft Center in Camp Edwards. These young veterans will go back to school on Nov. 1, attending the engineering school. Next registration for veterans will be held Sept. 20.

Curley Speech at Rally Fails to Mention Tobin

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Avoidance of Mayor Tobin's name by Representative James M. Curley at a Democratic party rally in Boston Sunday night is being regarded in some quarters as a potential, though at most only partial, blight on the Democratic candidate's budding gubernatorial campaign.

Mr. Curley referred not once to Mayor Tobin in his all-Roosevelt speech—a rather abrupt departure from the sudden peace-pipe friendliness glowingly offered by Mr. Curley last July aboard the Democratic Convention limited when Mr. and Mrs. Tobin were eating their dining-car breakfast.

Mr. Curley, who is known to have aspirations for the Mayor's chair—in the event Mayor Tobin is elected Governor—may have been giving his followers the public high sign, according to some observers, that he is still the independent man he has always claimed to be—an assurance which his followers apparently needed after his "reconciliation" with Tobin.

Paradoxically, if Mr. Curley has serious intentions about sitting behind the Mayor's desk once again, the natural thing for him to do would be to throw all possible support behind the present Mayor's campaign for Governor in order to "remove" him from one office to the higher one.

But the seriousness of Mr. Curley's apparent coldness to his "friend" The Mayor is being discounted in other quarters where it is averred that although the Congressman can usually manage to cull votes for himself, he can't "deliver" a very influential block for another candidate.

Saltonstall Landslide

Already, staunch Democrats are conceding nothing less than a landslide of votes for Governor Saltonstall in his bid for the U. S. Senator's seat, particularly since the passing of his Marine son, Peter, which endeared the Governor as a human being to thousands of parents over the State. The same Democrats accept rather pessimistically the opinion that the carry-over of the Saltonstall vote for the Cahill-for-Governor forces may be enough to defeat Mr. Tobin.

On the other hand, the windfall which Mayor Tobin may receive from his running along with the Roosevelt ticket—which Paul A. Dever in his campaign for Governor neglected to do four years ago—has been posed as a balancing factor.

There are Democrats, however, who say they would much prefer to have the Saltonstall influence on the State vote, at least in Massachusetts, since they believe it will yield more votes than the Roosevelt benediction.

New Jersey Governor Here

Walter E. Edge, Governor of New Jersey, will be the highlighted speaker at a banquet Friday, Sept. 22, the night before the Republican State Convention. Governor Edge was formally U. S. Ambassador to France and Senator from New Jersey, and is considered as being friendly to Wendell L. Willkie.

Other speakers will include Governor Saltonstall, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, and Middlesex County District Attorney Robert F. Bradford, Lieutenant Governor nominee.

Official War Ballots

Some 30,000 Bostonians of voting age in the armed forces have applied for official war ballots, and 24,644 have been mailed out, according to William A. Motley, Chairman of the Boston Election Commission. Of that number, 4,581 ballots have been returned thus far.

Unofficial estimates place the number of Bostonians in service, and eligible to vote, at about 60,000, which means that approximately half of the servicemen here have indicated a voting interest in the elections to date.

Bertram B. Johansson

Cry for Farms in Bay State Arising From Men in Service

Continued from Page 1

writers ask questions that convince Mr. Webster they are not Massachusetts men.

One serviceman wanted from 75 to 100 acres for a commercial enterprise for himself and his brother, both Purple Heart winners. Still another wanted a small farm for about $1,500 that would be just enough for himself and his family to get along on after the war. Most of the letters indicate a reasonable understanding of farm operations, and the problems attending the growth of crops and the raising of livestock.

Veterans Informed

Answering these letters is a major project, so far as the Commissioner is concerned. He expects hundreds more as the war nears an end. And he feels that other States with more available farmlands are probably being submerged with similar inquiries.

Basic to the problem of steering veterans to farms suitable for crops or grazing is the inventory recently made of 875,000 acres of idle land suitable for farming in Massachusetts. A lot of that land has never been used for farming. Many thousand of acres are abandoned farms that have either been worked out, or abandoned by families that have gone into the cities for higher wages.

Mr. Webster is informing veterans that farming is no longer a simple, family job of maintaining a living. The time when a family can get enough out of five acres of stubble and sand, 20 acres of woodland, a blueberry patch and a few acres of good ground to live reasonably well, raise two boys and send them to college is gone, Mr. Webster warned.

But guided properly, and protected against real estate inflation trends and the sales enthusiasm of realty agents, Mr. Webster believed that veterans could be steered into profitable farm channels. Mechanization of farms and food freezing lockers, he said, promise to direct Massachusetts into a postwar era of great farm prosperity.

Massachusetts imports 70 to 80 per cent of its vegetables, Mr. Webster revealed. As an indication of what can be done to increase production in one phase of farming, he cited the growth of the poultry business in the State. From an egg production of 20,000,000 dozen in 1929, Massachusetts now produces 63,000,000 dozen, he said.

China Is Declared United In Opposition to Japanese

The Chinese people are firmly united in their opposition to Japan, and even those who at one time cherished an academic belief that alliance with Japan would be preferable to alliance with a western power, know that collaboration is impossible.

That is the message Dr. John C. Ferguson, Adviser to the Executive Yuan of the Chinese Government, gave today to the Rotary Club of Boston at its weekly luncheon in the Hotel Statler.

Dr. Ferguson, who returned to America on the Gripsholm, last December, is founder of Nanking University, at one time was tutor of Pu Yi, and is noted as a scholar and a connoiseur of Chinese ceramics. After many years of service in official posts in China, he assured his Boston audience that the entire co-operation of the Chinese people could be counted on, in any attempt made by the Allied nations to drive Japanese troops out of China, and defeat Japan.

Since 1937, he added, the Chinese had found co-operation with Japan absolutely impossible, and would never submit to domination. He pointed out that the Japanese now have full control of Chinese communications, railways, waterways and airways, and he praised the good work Americans are doing through air raids on the Anshan mines of Manchuria. He supported Admiral Nimitz in the position that no matter what is done in occupying Japanese islands, the serious problem remains of getting the Japanese army out of China.

Distressing as China's condition is, he said, her spirit remains unbroken; the past generation, which has grown up since the Revolution of 1911, is different from the former generation of a peaceful regime. It "has seen nothing but trouble, is prepared for trouble, and doesn't mind trouble." Its resistance will therefore continue.

China's position in relation to future world peace he likened to the position of France. The three great powers, America, Britain and Russia, he continued, cannot get on without them.

It was his conviction, he declared, that China, through centuries of experience, knows more about governmental problems than does any other country, and understands that she will have to satisfy England, America and Russia regarding their interests by sea and land.

She can, he emphasized, be depended upon to make helpful arrangements provided nothing is done to interfere with her autonomy. "That she will not tolerate. She must be considered an autonomous nation."

Clothes for Russia Gathering Under Way

Pack clothes well. Mark bundle "Clothes for Russia." In these communities, put bundles on curb by 9 a. m. for city trucks to collect. (In case of rain, leave near door.)

Boston, Medford, Brookline, Revere, Cambridge, Somerville, Chelsea, Watertown, Everett, Winchester, Malden, Winthrop.

In these communities, leave bundles at any fire station, (no door-to-door collection).

Belmont, Newton, Melrose, Waltham, Milton, Wellesley.

Weston—Bundles must be taken to Town Hall.

"Clothes for Russia" may also be left at any Boston fire station.

Clothes Drive For Russian Relief Starts

Fall cleaning got an early start today and piles of clothing were laid aside, as families throughout Greater Boston searched their closets and attics for extra garments and blankets to warm the hard-fighting Russians.

They were preparing for tomorrow's one-day curb collection by city trucks in a dozen of the largest cities and towns for the Greater Boston Clothes Drive for Russian War Relief. In seven communities the clothing must be brought to fire stations which have been named as collection points. Army trucks have been detailed to pick up the clothing at the curbs in one city.

Governor Saltonstall, who is still residing at his summer home in Dover, outside the collection area, brought a bundle contributed by his family to the Bowdoin Square Fire Station yesterday. Through the co-operation of Boston Fire Commissioner William A. Reilly, all Boston fire stations are accepting clothing for the next week from commuters or residents who cannot get their bundles on the curb by 9 a. m. tomorrow.

Lexington townsfolk, off to an early start last Sunday, have set a pace for the rest of the communities to follow by collecting nearly six tons of usable clothing. If each family in the area to be covered tomorrow contributes as much clothing as has been obtained from each family in Lexington, according to Dr. Hugh Cabot, Chairman of the drive, Greater Boston will reach the goal of 1,000,000 pounds.

More than 250,000 school children have co-operated in the drive by taking home leaflets explaining the need for clothing for Russians this winter. Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, American Youth for Democracy, Y. M. C. A. volunteers and other youth groups have distributed thousands more leaflets and posters to homes and stores.

Communities in which city trucks will make a curb collection tomorrow are Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, Revere, Somerville, Watertown, Winchester and Winthrop. Bundles must be left at fire stations in Belmont, Melrose, Milton, Newton, Waltham and Wellesley; and at the Town Hall in Weston. A curb collection will be made in Lynn by Army trucks on Sunday, and town trucks will cover Needham and Dedham on Monday. Arlington is collecting house-to-house throughout this week.

Taxation of Farm Tractors An Issue in N. H. High Court

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 13—The New Hampshire Supreme Court is going to interpret the State's 45-year-old law covering the taxation of farm tractors. Attorney General Stephen Wheeler has submitted to a court a request from the Governor and Council for an interpretation of the statute which requires local governments to tax "other vehicles" not enumerated in the main section of the law. The State Farm Bureau raised the question after the State Tax Commission directed town selectmen and city assessors to assess and tax farm tractors as "other vehicles." The Farm Bureau says "confusion exists in the various communities throughout the State and lack of uniformity prevails on the part of the assessors as a result of the Tax Commission's new directive."

Gas Tax Revenue

New Hampshire's revenue from the gasoline tax or State road toll showed an increase for July over the same month a year ago, according to figures just released. During July of this year this source of revenue provided $216,578. This compares with $202,206 for July, 1943. Total collections for the first seven months of this year were $1,261,082—an increase of about 7 per cent over the gasoline tax collections for the first seven months of 1943. This improvement will chiefly benefit the State Highway Department, as after deductions for the motor vehicle and State Police departments, the gasoline tax income is earmarked for the highways.

C. I. O. Activities

The Congress of Industrial Organizations is planning to take an active part in the November election in New Hampshire. Plans for this activity were discussed during the State convention of the C. I. O. in Manchester last week end, George Craig of Philadelphia, a member of the General Executive Committee of the C. I. O., represented C. I. O. President Philip Murray at the convention. More than 200 delegates representing the 21 C. I. O. locals in New Hampshire were told of the intent and plans of the Political Action Committee of the C. I. O. Republican leaders in New Hampshire appear little concerned. To date labor has not been a major factor in New Hampshire elections chiefly because of the fact that organized labor constitutes a relatively small part of the State's electorate.

Scrap for Victory

Figures have been compiled covering the operations of Scrap for Victory, Incorporated, since its inception in April, 1942. This is a non-profit corporation established by the State Defense Council to handle salvage operations in New Hampshire. Since its creation Scrap for Victory has sent 110 carloads of scrap iron and steel to war mills. This included 2,209 tons of scrap iron, enough to build 200 of the famed Sherman tanks. Fifty-five cars of scrap tin cans have provided 894 tons of materials for hungry mills. Scrap for Victory has also aided in salvaging 49,000 pounds of rubber. The expenses of Scrap for Victory have totalled $26,000. The expenses of the corporation have largely been met through the income derived from the salvaged materials.

Flying Squadron

The Republican high-command in New Hampshire is warmed up and ready to invade every county in the State with its "flying squadron." Plans have been completed for the candidates for major office to make a joint swing through the State. Republican State Chairman Ansel Sanborn says "we know that we depend on the small town vote to put across Tom Dewey in New Hampshire. This is largely because of C. I. O.'s activity on behalf of Roosevelt in the larger manufacturing communities." Chairman Sanborn says the G. O. P. will "take every possible step" to combat the C. I. O.-P. A. C. drive in New Hampshire.

Maine Prohibits Liquor on V-Day

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 13 (AP)—Maine's state-operated liquor stores and licensees of all kinds "shall dispense with all sales, serving and handling of intoxicating liquors for a period of time immediately following the declaration of peace with Germany," the State Liquor Commission decreed yesterday.

"The hour when you will cease operations, as well as the hour of resumption," the commission informed store managers and licensees in a letter, "will be transmitted to you from the commission via radio, telephone, Maine state liquor inspectors, sheriffs, city and state police."

The commission said it believed "the people of our state will be very thankful when the European war is ended and that they appreciate the fact that over a million of our boys will still continue to fight for us on other battle fronts of the world. Therefore, V-Day should be a day of sincere thanksgiving."

Boston Recreation For Service People

Wednesday, September 13

Free Tickets: Greater Boston U. S. O. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street. Liberty 1968.

Dances with Orchestras: Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club, Barker's. Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Harvey King's Orchestra. Seamen's Club, Hugo Esplanade Club. Open-Air Dancing. Navy Mother's Club, Robilard's.

Variety Nite: North Station Club, 8 p. m. Junior Hostesses. Floor Show. Kope's Music.

Voice Recording: Copley Square Officers' Club (Wed.), Temple Place Club, Fri., Sat., Sun.

Officers' Dances: 8 p. m. Army and Navy Officers' Club, Bartholomew. Copley Square Officer's Club, Orchestra.

Sports Nite: J. W. B. Club, 8 p. m. Free Photos. Portrait Sketching.

Dance Instruction: Y. M. C. A., 8 p. m. Y. M. C. Union, 8-30 p. m.

S. S. Port o' Fun: Stops at "Scotland," Charles "Y," 8 p. m. Refreshments. Hostesses.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Business office collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.

Norwood—Tomorrow and Friday.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Rain

Boston and Vicinity—Cloudy with intermittent rain, occasionally heavy tonight and Thursday. No important temperature changes. The lowest temperature tonight will be near 62 degrees. Gentle winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—Cloudy with intermittent rain tonight and Thursday. No important temperature changes.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Cloudy with intermittent rain, occasionally heavy tonight and Thursday. No important temperature changes.

Eastport to Block Island—No storm or small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:33 p. m.; height 9.4 feet
Thursday, 10:10 a. m.; height 8.6 feet

Grievance Board Planned

To dispose of state employees' grievances, establishment of a five-member personnel appeal board was reported today to be under consideration of a legislative recess commission, as a recommendation. This commission, which was appointed during the last session of the Legislature to look into ways of handling grievances, was also said to be planning to recommend reclassification of all state employees.

Cargo Vessel Launched

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 13 (AP)—The U. S. S. Tucana, a light cargo vessel, splashed into the Delaware River at the Penn Jersey Shipbuilding Corporation yards today, sponsored by Mrs. Patrick J. Cushing of Franklin, N. H., mother of eight serving in the armed forces.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Trade With Soviet Union Topic of Dinner Meeting

Trade with Russia after the war will be discussed by Ernest C. Ropes, Russian specialist of the United States Department of Commerce, at a dinner meeting in the Hotel Statler Thursday, Sept. 28, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

M. M. Gousev, Chairman of the Board and President of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, will also be a guest speaker. He is the representative in the United States of the Soviet Union Chamber of Commerce.

George M. R. Holmes

George M. R. Holmes, former Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, who passed on today at his home in Andover, Mass., joined the staff of the Monitor on Nov. 1, 1908, three weeks before the publication of the first issue. He also held the pioneer post of Automobile Editor. Though he had been retired since 1940, Mr. Holmes continued to contribute to the columns of the Monitor.

He was a native of Boston and was educated at Boston schools and Harvard University from which he was graduattd in 1898 with an A.B. degree. His first newspaper experience was with the old Boston Journal of Commerce.

In the twenty-fifth anniversary issue of the Monitor in 1933, Mr. Holmes related how he developed the Sports Department of the Monitor, "starting anew, building up a staff of correspondents in different parts of the world, and teaching them what news we wanted and how we wanted it written."

Mr. Holmes was Past Master and Secretary of St. Matthews Masonic Lodge, Andover.

World Acclaim of Greek Liberation Urged on War Heads by Boston Greeks

A suggestion that the day Greece is freed be celebrated throughout the world because that country gave the Allies the ideals of democracy for which they are fighting has been sent to President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, Marshal Stalin, legislators, educators and others by a group of Bostonians of Greek descent.

The appeal stated that the day would also commemorate the fight the Greeks made when "in the midst of disaster . . . little Greece . . . defied the Axis, proving as mythical the invincibility of their armies . . ."

The date of the return of the Greek government-in-exile to Athens should be proclaimed the day of liberation, according to the appeal.

The group, which met at the Parker House, is headed by John Carzis, National Vice-President of Ahepa War Service Units; Harris Booras, former Assistant Attorney General and Past Supreme President of Ahepa; Angelo Bassett, Executive Director of the Athens World Center Foundation; Michael Vrotsos, Treasurer of the Pan Helenic War Bond Drive, and Demos Kakridas, radio news analyst.

Beaver School to Open For 24th Year on Sept. 20

Beaver Country Day school at Chestnut Hill will reopen for its 24th academic year with a reception to new students and an open faculty meeting on Wednesday, Sept. 20.

Enrollment has increased 23 per cent over that of last year, according to Crosby Hodgman, Headmaster. "Parents are increasingly aware of the individual attention and extra opportunities afforded here," Mr. Hodgman said. He added that civic responsibility and participation in planning to meet postwar world conditions would be stressed along with special emphasis on inter-cultural and racial problems. Academic studies take the students from kindergarten through college preparatory courses.

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Hull and Senators Confer On Dumbarton Oaks Plan

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—As the first phase of the Dumbarton Oaks parleys stretched into their fourth week with a master plan for maintaining future world peace and security still incomplete, Secretary of State Cordell Hull's meeting with a Senate foreign relations group yesterday suggested the snags that were holding up completion of a draft agreement.

While there seems little dispute that any agreement resulting from the Dumbarton Oaks conversations should require Senate approval and not be accepted by mere executive agreement there is real and vocal Senate concern as to how the use of American force to prevent aggression would be used and whether the Senate or the President would have the important power of giving the go-ahead signal for the use of American forces abroad.

The Senators who discussed the matter for nearly an hour and a half with Mr. Hull are believed to be still undecided. They agree with the Administration that force when it is to be applied must be used quickly, but some of the Senators are known to oppose giving America's delegate on any world council the right to vote the use of America's military might abroad, believing instead that Congress should have the say as to the use of such forces overseas.

Workable Solution Needed

The Russians and British conferees at Dumbarton Oaks realize the futility of drawing up any blueprint for a world organization empowered to prevent aggression by the use of collective force if the United States Senate which must ratify such an agreement would later disown it. Better to find a workable solution that will be acceptable to America's peculiar treaty-approving methods even if it means some delay and greater compromise than to draw up something that would later be disowned on Capitol Hill.

There are many facets to this issue of the ways and means of applying America's force. Senate opinion is understood to differ depending on where the American forces which were to be used if the council-to-be voted they were necessary. There is more willingness to let them be used against aggression in this hemisphere, for example, than there is in either Europe or Asia. There is then the question as to whether the American delegate on a world council should be the President's represenative and responsible to the White House or a congressional appointee and responsible to the Hill for his action.

Pressure Avoided

Secretary Hull is understood to be using all his diplomatic skill in avoiding in any way evidences of Administration pressure on the Senators but is rather candidly and quite plainly explaining to the legislators the complications and problems that must be resolved.

Despite the temporary delay the British, Russian, and American delegates have encountered in whipping into shape some master formula the progress of the parleys is still considered satisfactory and there is every hope that before long the Russian delegation will have concluded its work and the Chinese delegation can then step in.

While there is no indication here that Gen. Charles de Gaulle's recent plea, in fact, a demand, that France participate fully in postwar planning means the sudden appearance at Dumbarton Oaks of a French delegation to help formulate security plans, reports have circulated that the French demands are receiving sympathetic attention. Certainly it is recognized as General de Gaulle emphasized that no nation is more concerned over ways to prevent future German aggression than France.

Prisoners' Food Parcels Expected to Go Through

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Red Cross said recently that it anticipates no interruption in receipt of food parcels by America prisoners of war in German camps, despite the curret military situation.

"The present disruption of traffic through Southern France and Switzerland into Germany had been foreseen by the American Red Cross and alternate plans were made weeks before the trains ceased to run," Chairman Basil O'Connor explained.

Some weeks ago, the Red Cross dispatched to Geneva a three months' stock of food parcels for most of the camps where Americans are held prisoner. It also sent 1,500,000 parcels which arrived in Sweden Sept. 6-7, and has arranged for trucking of parcels from Barcelona, Spain, by 50 big American trucks.

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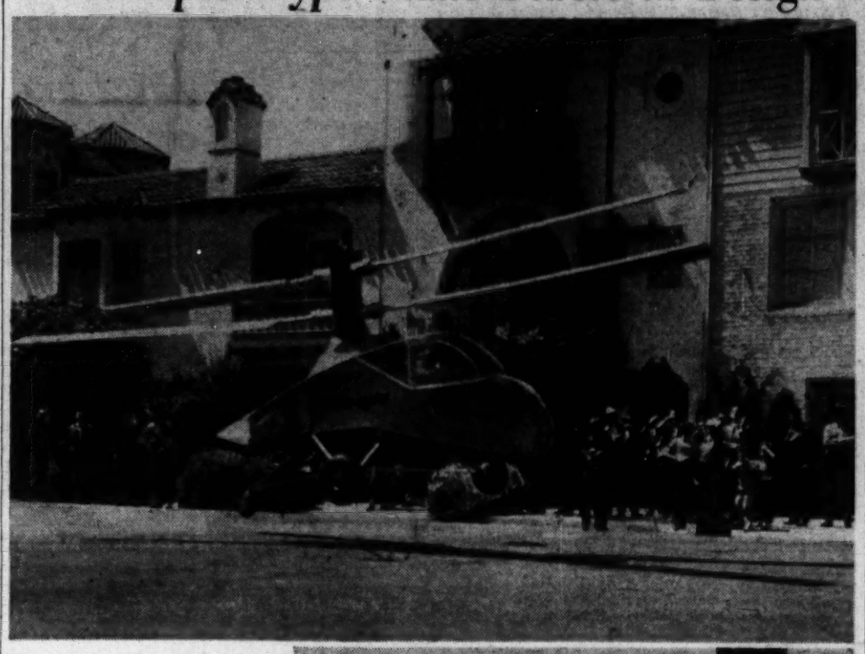
Helicopter-Type Plane Differs in Design



Tublike Craft Goes Aloft As 'Hiller-copter'

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

A contrivance very like a roofed bathtub became airborne here the other day, and merely by flying gave assurance that just about anything can be expected in aviation after the war.

Inside a plastic cowl at the forward end of the "flying bathtub" sat its inventor, young Stanley Hiller, Jr., of Berkeley, who recently reached military age, and who had his induction notice in his pocket as he sat at the controls. His invention has just been bought by Henry J. Kaiser, industrialist, promising postwar production.

The "Hiller-copter," as the boy inventor calls it, didn't do much flying on this, one of its several public exhibitions. It has flown a circular tour of 100 miles before this, and has reached an air speed of 100 miles an hour, says its master. On this day, however, a strong wind was coming in off the ocean, and it was not deemed wise to put it through all its paces.

The yellow "bathtub," with two 25-foot rotor blades flailing the air in opposite directions above it, rose into the air higher than a lamppost, hung there, descended almost to earth, went aloft again and hung there for many minutes. Inventor Hiller turned his tublike compartment apparently at will, dipped it forward, made it back up or move sidewise, and finally landed one particular wheel within a foot of a marker from which it had ascended.

The Hiller-copter looks incomplete. It gives spectators the feeling that, somehow, it is doing an impossible thing when it buzzes up and down like a yo-yo on a string. The conventional-type helicopter has a tail structure which supports a vertical rotor or propeller to give direction and to offset the torque or twist of a one-way overhead rotor.

The two parallel overhead blades of the Hiller-copter, about 25 feet long and whirling in opposite directions, so nearly exactly offset each other in the matter of torque that Inventor Hiller says the controls of his ship function without relation to twist.

Controls inside the one-passenger cockpit of this experimental model are: A rudder bar—although there is no rudder as such; a conventional "stick" used in ordinary airplanes for control of ailerons and elevators—although on this ship there are neither elevators nor ailerons, in the conventional manner.

The controls work against the great hollow and double-acting vertical axis and its relation to the tublike fuselage. A third control handle regulates the pitch of the long rotor blades. Too many questions in this area of the experiment were not permitted, since the controls are said to be as yet in the realm of things militarily secret.

The young inventor is working on a four-passenger model of his "copter" for the Navy. If the device proves truly practicable, says almost every aviator who views it, it has wide possibilities for military use in areas where there are no landing fields. Its inventor claims that it needs an area of only 25 feet in diameter for take-off, and that it can discharge passengers safely without touching the ground.

Associated Press

'Hiller-copter' Has No Rear Rotor

Top—With Stanley Hiller, Jr., of Berkeley, Calif., its builder and designer, at the controls, a new-type helicopter takes off in its first test flight from a broad San Francisco street. Below—Henry J. Kaiser has decided to give the necessary financial and organizational backing to the young inventor of the plane. Mr. Kaiser and Mr. Hiller are shown looking over the Hiller-copter following Mr. Kaiser's test flight. Patent and manufacturing rights to the craft have been purchased by Kaiser Cargo, Inc.

Senate Is Urged to Admit India Natives as Citizens

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—As the first step in removing present immigration discrimination against natives of India, the Senate was asked today to pass the Langer bill permitting approximately 3,000 Indians who entered the United States prior to July 1, 1924, to become naturalized.

The Indians are chiefly farmers in California, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, and Arizona, and according to their spokesmen have improved by their labor "what was considered worthless alkali swamps by making them into profitable wheat, rice, vegetable and cotton fields."

The Langer bill, backed by spokesmen for the India Welfare League and the India Association for American Citizenship is more limited than bills introduced in the House by Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut and Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York which would also open present exclusion laws to allow between 75 and 100 nationals of India to enter the United States each year as immigrants under the quota system.

Better Than No Loaf

Indian spokesmen for the Langer bill said they had devised it because chances for getting either the Luce or Celler bill through Congress at an early date seemed slim and they considered "half a loaf better than none."

The Langer bill provides that "any native of India who entered the United States prior to July 1, 1924 and who has resided in the United States since that time may become naturalized upon compliance with all other provisions of the naturalization laws." It would exempt Indians from filing declaration of intention or certificate of arrival because of their long residence here, though Edward J. Shaughnessy. Special Assistant to the Immigration Commissioner, advised against giving Indians this special preference in naturalization procedure.

A letter was read from Francis Biddle, Attorney General, making suggestions for changes in the Langer bill, but neither indorsing nor opposing it.

Follows Chinese Repeal

The proposed changes in the United States attitude toward immigration and naturalization of India's nationals are viewed by Indian officials in the United States as affirmation of America's proclaimed stand for racial tolerance, rather than provision for outlet of India's crowded millions since the number granted privileges is negligible.

Agitation for a change in the immigration laws started last year after Congress repealed Chinese exclusion.

Indians are kept from immigration and naturalization under the same law, plus a Supreme Court decision in February, 1923, decreeing that natives of India are not "free whites." One of the first witnesses today was Dr. John M. Cooper, member of the National Anthropological Society who testified that 95 per cent of India's population are of the Caucasian race, "the same as we."

The Immigration Subcommittee, headed by Senator Tom Stewart (D) of Tennessee, was given a big black book of petitions supporting more lenient legislation, collected by a delegation of the India Welfare League, headed by Mubarek Ali Khan, during a recent tour of the United States.

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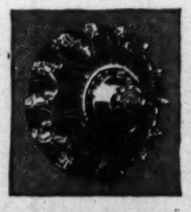
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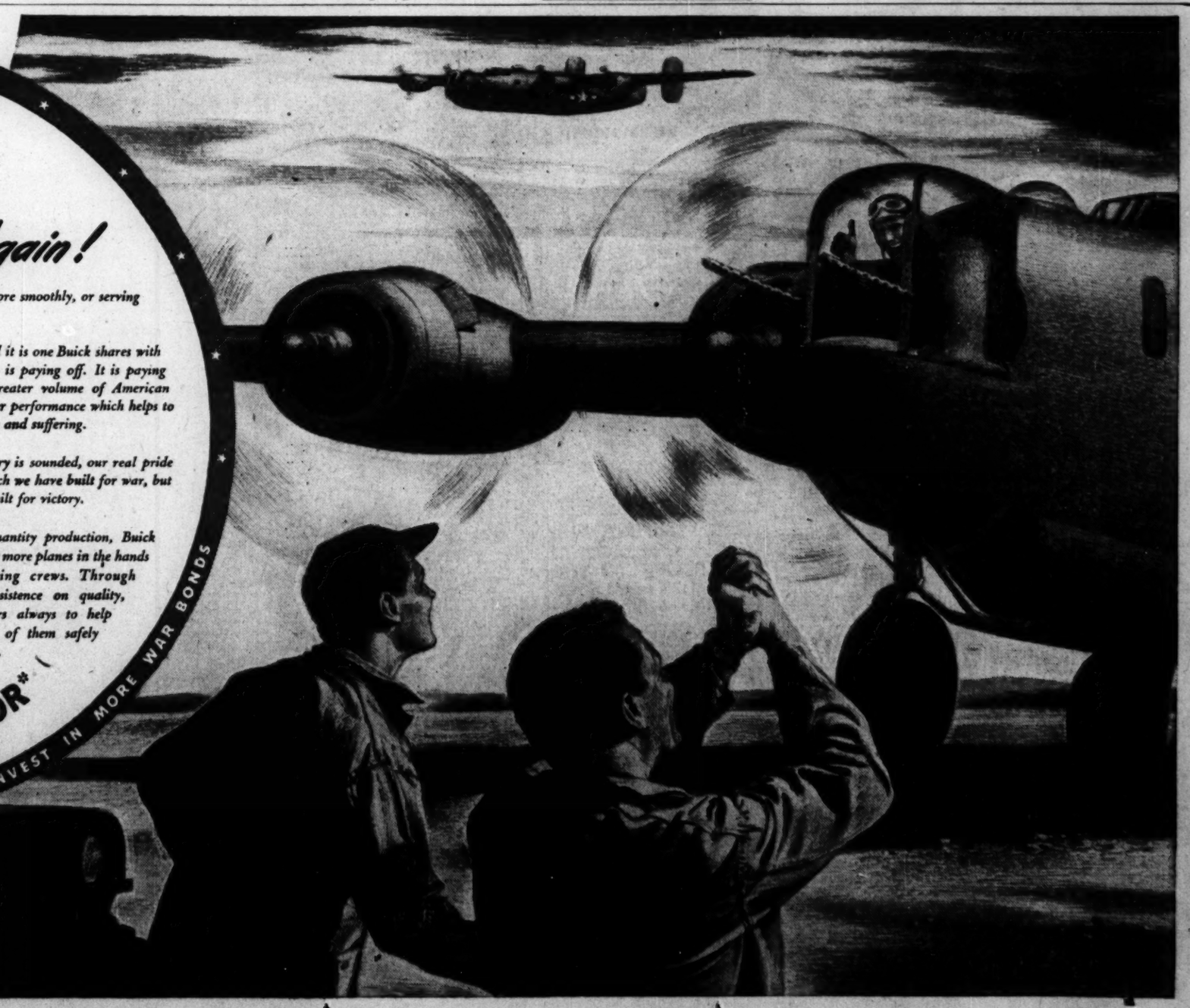
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BUICK DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS
Every Sunday Afternoon—GENERAL MOTORS SYMPHONY OF THE AIR—NBC Network

'Seventh Cross,' 'Greenwich Village' for Screen — Children's Art Work

Spencer Tracy, Miss Miranda Head Casts of Incoming Films

As has been already announced, "Casanova Brown" arrives today at the Keith Memorial. New films are scheduled to come Thursday to the State and Orpheum and to the Metropolitan, and a change of bill has been arranged for the Paramount and Fenway.

Spencer Tracy heads the cast for "The Seventh Cross," the principal item on the incoming bill at the two Loew houses. He plays the part of a fugitive from a German concentration camp in the days before the war. Signe Hasso, the young Swedish actress, has one of the principal roles. And the cast includes Hume Cronyn, Jessica Tandy, Agnes Moorehead, Ray Collins, and Felix Bressart. The story is based on a novel by Anna Segher.

The other feature at these two theaters will be "Meet the People," a musical film based on the stage entertainment of a couple of seasons ago. Lucille Ball and Dick Powell head a cast which includes Virginia O'Brien, Rags Ragland, Bert Lahr, Paul Regan, June Allyson, Vaughn Monroe and his band, and Spike Jones and his City Slickers.

'Greenwich Village'

Carmen Miranda, Don Ameche, and William Bendix are starred in "Greenwich Village," a new 20th Century-Fox musical, coming Thursday to the Metropolitan. The story, set in the period of the twenties, is about a composer from Kansas who seeks to make a reputation in New York. A newcomer to the screen, Vivian Blaine is prominent in the cast, which includes Felix Bressart, Tony and Sally De Marco, and the Revuers. The film was directed by Walter Lang, and songs are by Leo Robin and Nacio Herb Brown.

"Roger Touhy, Gangster," the other feature, is a melodrama showing the escape of Touhy from Joliet prison and his recapture. Preston Foster, Victor McLaglen, and Lois Andrews are in the cast.

'Mr. Skeffington'

Bette Davis will be on the screen at the Paramount and Fenway, starting Thursday, in "Mr. Skeffington," based on the novel by "Elizabeth." The cast includes Claude Rains, Walter Abel, Richard Waring, George Coulouris, and Marjorie Riordan. The film has been seen previously at the Metropolitan. On the same program will be the March of Time on "The British Empire."

'Eve of St. Mark'

The film version of Maxwell Anderson's play, "The Eve of St. Mark," will be seen at the Exeter beginning Thursday. Anne Baxter, William Eythe, Michael O'Shea, and Vincent Price head the cast. "Ladies of Washington" will be the other film.

'Once Upon a Time'

Beginning Thursday, the features at the Uptown will be "Once Upon a Time," starring Cary Grant and Janet Blair, and "Johnny Doesn't Live Here Any More," with Simone Simon and James Ellison to head the cast.

New Sinatra Film

"Step Lively," with Frank Sinatra, George Murphy, and Gloria de Haven in the principal roles, will be the film at the RKO Boston beginning Thursday. The stage show will be Harry Howard's revue, "Hooray for the Girls."

Guide to Recent Films

ADVENTURE IN BOKHARA — Soviet-made Arabian Nights story of the escapades of Nasredin, Persian Robin Hood. Of special interest to Russian audiences. There are English titles.—M. Y.

BORDERTOWN TRAIL — Unpretentious Western of the days when Texas was a republic and there were border smuggling troubles.—M. Y. C.

CRIME BY NIGHT — Fair mystery play with espionage trimmings, the whole made agreeable by comedy treatment.—M. Y.

ENEMY OF WOMEN—Catch-penny melodrama about amours of revengeful Nazi official. Celluloid yellow journalism.—M.

1812—Soviet picture of defeat of Napoleon in Russia. Well acted, uncommonly interesting pictorially. English titles and commentary.—M. Y.

GYPSY WILDCAT—Handsomely produced romantic melodrama in Technicolor with wicked baron of European feudal days circumvented by athletic hero and courageous heroine.—M. Y. C.

MEET THE PEOPLE — Fair musical about composer who had rather do his show about workers in a shipyard theater than in New York with Broadway changes. Lucille Ball shines as singer and dancer.—M. Y. C.

MOONLIGHT AND CACTUS — Admirers of harmonizing Andrews sisters will especially enjoy this program filler about women ranch hands.—M. Y. C.

SUMMER STORM — Chekhov's novelette about homicidal policeman who allows blame for his crime to rest on innocent man. Film has weakened ending. Sensational melodrama, well acted.—M.

WOMAN TAKES COMMAND — Bright Swedish comedy about Stockholm boarding house, which is short of men in wartime. English titles.—M. Y.

TWILIGHT ON THE PRAIRIE — Program musical Western; thin story, fair specialties. —M. Y. C.

Bernstein to Conduct

Leonard Bernstein, composer of the "juke-box" score for Jerome Robbins' sailor ballet, "Fancy Free," will appear as guest-conductor for the ballet's first presentation in Boston the opening night of the Ballet Theater season at the Opera House, Oct. 2.

'Winterkill'

In "Winterkill," the final presentation of the Cambridge Summer Theater this season in Brattle Hall, Jerry Emerson has done her best to build up an atmosphere of sinister suspense in the kitchen of an old farmhouse, presided over by a motherly widow, delightfully played by Dorothy Lambert.

The effective setting, together with the work of Miss Lambert, combine to establish the sense of an oasis of fireside comfort in the midst of bitter winter weather, and as a background for Margaret Hayes' portrayal of the pretty teacher who lives at the farm.

Gradually the feeling seeps in that all is not well in the teacher's past. The return of a long-absent nephew of the older woman, now a prosperous real estate man, sets the plot in movement. Then the pathetic stepfather of the teacher steps in from the night, and the past, to seek refuge from an unsympathetic world.

But the world is no more callous than the step-daughter. When he flees into the darkness outside once more, at the sight of the look in her eyes as she offers him a cup of tea, the audience is led to suspect that the killing of husbands for insurance has something to do with the girl's background.

It seems that her mother had been found guilty of that, and that at the back of the young teacher's memory is the thought that this is a way out of many difficulties.

When she is confronted with a rival for the nephew's affections, the suspense of the play reaches its high point. Finally, in the mistaken belief that everyone has found out about her background, the girl herself drinks the poison as the curtain falls.

The pleasant atmosphere of the opening persists a little too long against the insidious atmosphere of menace perhaps for the play to be entirely effective in its way. But it is well acted, especially by Miss Hayes, by Miss Lambert, and by John Gerstad as a 16-year-old sixth-grader in the teacher's school. D. M.

© RKO Radio

Teresa Wright and Gary Cooper
In "Casanova Brown," now at the Keith Memorial

'Wilson' Premiere

An evening premiere has been scheduled for Darryl Zanuck's "Wilson" at the RKO Boston on Thursday, Sept. 28. A regular run will start the following day. The stage show will include Stan Kenton and his orchestra, and Hal Leroy, the dancer.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Novatime: music.
4:45 p. m.—The Mastersingers.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Music.
5:30 p. m.—Voice of the Army.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
6:45 p. m.—Lowell Thomas, News.
7:00 p. m.—Horace Heidt's Orchestra.
7:15 p. m.—News of the World.
7:30 p. m.—Vince Ladell, Songs.
7:45 p. m.—Front Line Headlines.
8:00 p. m.—Music by the Masters.
9:00 p. m.—News; Symphony of Melody.
9:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR-WMTW

3:00 p. m. to 5—Same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 11—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign off.

Plans Lincoln Play

Joseph Ornato plans to produce a Lincoln play, "Indiana Abe," by John Langdon Daly, this season in New York.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m. — News. VLC5, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:20 a. m. — Talk in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.3 m.
London—6:00 p. m. — Midnight Workers' Playtime. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m. — Songs of many lands. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m. — Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Radio Theater. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—City of Birmingham Orchestra. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2.
Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Palace of Varieties. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Paintings and Drawings By Boys and Girls Shown

Paintings and drawings by boys and girls of Greater Boston will be exhibited at the Institute of Modern Art through Sept. 24.

About 40 young performers come on Saturday mornings to the Institute where classes are conducted by Miss Frances Fanning. They come voluntarily and treat the classwork as a form of play. On the same morning there are similar groups at the Children's Art Center in the South End, and at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

This is a wholesome kind of play. It responds to an inclination, which is rather common in children, to make pictures. It yields a special kind of satisfaction that comes with self-expression. Sometimes, a child is found with more than average aptitude, and the teachers, happy in their discovery, see that he receives wider opportunities for instruction.

The policy of play versus pedagogy is widespread today in art teaching of children. It is meant to broaden the outlook, to stimulate the imagination, to encourage freedom of expression. Indeed, the art class is less dedicated to developing skill, and more concerned with character building, to enlarging and brightening the horizons of children. They record what they see with positiveness, and they often show a keener grasp of essentials than adults. Children ignore what is irrelevant to them, enlarge what they consider important, and enunciate boldly the dramatic. An adult artist struggles consciously to achieve just these attributes which children possess naturally. He generally sees too much and fails in the essential capacity to select.

The seasoned observer finds that children's pictures run to type, that the same qualities betoken the handiwork of children of whatever background, privileged or impoverished, Scandinavian, Chinese, Spanish, or Canadian. Children favor bright colors; they paint people and animals and they tend toward illustration of fable or anecdote. The teacher found that when there was no suggestion from her about the composition of the day, the girls painted debutantes and the boys held forth on war.

It is obvious in this exhibition that Miss Fanning has carried the children beyond their standard favorites. She has not proceeded in the common way to tell them a story. She has launched them with a general suggestion such as flying, heat, cellars, looking up, flight of a bumble bee, outside of the earth. The results are entertaining. They show that with such slight counsel fledglings with the brush can travel far on their own devices. Even grown-up painters can benefit from a suggestion that provides a point of departure.

D. A.

'Violet' Coming Oct. 16

Whitfield Cook's comedy, "Violet," based on his own magazine stories, is scheduled for the Wilbur beginning Oct. 16. Harvey Stephens, last seen here with Ruth Gordon in "Over 21," Helen Claire, and Patricia Hitchcock, 15-year-old daughter of the film director, Alfred Hitchcock, are featured in a cast, which includes Doro Merande, Barry McCullum, and Mason Adams. Howard Bay is designing the settings. Albert Margolies is the producer. There will be a preliminary engagement at New Haven, beginning Oct. 12.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Life with Father," by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"Wallflower," by Mary Orr and Reginald Denham. Featuring Betty Blythe, Frank McNellis, Sonya Stokowski. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"Othello," by Shakespeare. Starring Paul Robeson. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Men to the Sea," by Herbert Kubly. Presented by David Wolper. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Winterkill," starring Margaret Hayes. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Dance Orchestra

Totem Pole, Norumbega Park, Auburndale—Dancing tonight. Baron Hugo and his orchestra.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. 1:10, 4:20, 9:30. "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. 1:45, 4:50, 8:10.

Fenway—"Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck, Edward G. Robinson. 11:35 a. m., 3:55, 6:10, 9:20. "Three Little Sisters," Mary Lee, Ruth Terry, Cheryl Walker. 1:35, 4:55, 8.

Memorial — "Casanova Brown," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 10:41 a. m., 1:27, 4:17, 6:59, 9:58. "Mademoiselle Fifi," Simone Simon, 9:31 a. m., 12:17, 3:03 5:49, 8:35.

Kenmore—"Desperate Journey," 2:41, 6:00, 9:37. "He Stayed for Breakfast," 1, 4:28, 7:56.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones, 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan: "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman, Jerome Cowan. 10 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8. "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:35.

Modern—"Henry Aldrich's Secret," Jimmy Lydon. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:05. "The Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea, Anne Baxter. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.

Orpheum: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. 9:55 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25.

Paramount: "Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck, Edward G. Robinson. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15. "Three Little Sisters," Mary Lee, Ruth Terry, Cheryl Walker. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

RKO-Boston: "Moonlight and Cactus," Andrews Sisters. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 8. 10:20. Stage Show: 12:35, 3:30, 6:30, 9:15.

Scollay—"Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. 11:25 a. m., 2:56, 6:15, 9:40. "Man From Down Under," Michael O'Shea, Anne Shirley. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

State: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. 12:05, 3:15, 6:29, 9:30.

South Station Theater—"Portress Japan," "Easy Life," "Passing Parade," "Co-ed Sports," "Pete Smith's Barbe-cue," "Film Vodvil," "Desert Wonderland," "Giris, Giris, Giris," latest cartoons and other shorts.

Telepix—"Japan," "Ping Pong," "Rodeo," "Easy Life," "World News," cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to 12 p. m.

Uptown—"The Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea, Anne Baxter. 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon. 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Washington Street Olympia—"Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:40. "Man From Frisco," Michael O'Shea, Anne Shirley. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, E. Williams. "Leave It to the Irish," James Dunn, Wanda McKay. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Tampico," Edward G. Robinson, Lynn Bari. "Hi, Good Looking," Harriet Hilliard. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. "Seven Days Ashore," Wally Brown.

Regent: "Jane Eyre," Joan Fontaine, Orson Welles. "Moon Over Las Vegas," Anne Gwynne, James Bruce.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Pin-Pp Girl," Betty Grable. "Goodnight, Sweetheart," Bob Livingston, Ruth Terry. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshall. "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. Cont. 2-11:45.

Coolidge Corner: "The Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea, Anne Baxter. "Ladies in Washington."

Cleveland Circle: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Carole Landis, Martha Raye. "Cobra Woman," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Eve of St. Mark," Ann Baxter, Michael O'shea. "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 2, 8.

University: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. 2:25, 5:35, 8:40. Latest News of the World. 2:30, 5:25, 8:30.

EVERETT—Capitol: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. 2:15, 7, 9:21. **Park**: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Martha Raye. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster, Ann Rutherford.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Take It Big." Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray. "Days of Glory," Gregory Peck. 1:45, 7:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," Edgar Barrier.

Auditorium: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. Short Subjects.

Mystic: "Allergic to Love," Martha O'Driscoll. 2:01, 5, 9:53. "Days of Glory," Tamara Toumanova, Gregory Peck. 3:32, 8:22.

Maplewood: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Barry Fitzgerald. 2:37, 7:37.

Orpheum: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. 3:15, 9. "Mystery Man," William Boyd. 2:10, 7:55.

Strand: "Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:12, 8:17. "U-Boat Prisoner," Bruce Bennett, Erik Rolf. 3:07, 7, 9:51.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Eve of St. Mark," Anne Baxter, Michael O'Shea. Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. **Fellsway**: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. Selected Shorts.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, June Allyson. Selected Shorts.

NATICK—Colonial: "Dead End," Humphrey Bogart, Joel McCrea. "Kid from Spain," Eddie Cantor. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Roddy McDowall. "Take It Big," Harriet Hilliard.

NEWTON—Paramount: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "Days of Glory," Tamara Toumanova. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Strand: "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien. "Song of the Open Road," Charlie McCarthy, Edgar Bergen.

Alhambra: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien. "Song of the Open Road," Charlie McCarthy.

Capitol: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Joe E. Brown. "The Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith.

Strand: "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Jane Rhodes. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster.

Capitol and Ball Square: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Dark Command," Walter Pidgeon, Claire Trevor. 2:05, 7:50. "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. 3:43, 9:33.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. "The Imposter," Jean Garbin, Allyn Joslyn.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Exile Express," Anna Sten, A. Marshall. "Tomorrow's Children," Sarah Padden.

Coolidge Corner: "Cobra Woman," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Roddy McDowall. "Take It Big," Harriet Hilliard.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie. "Ghost Ship," Richard Dix. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens.

AMUSEMENTS

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Keep an eye on
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Teresa WRIGHT
in
"Casanova Brown"
—Frank Morgan
Anita Louise
Edmond Breon

2nd HIT "MADEMOISELLE FIFI" SIMONE SIMON

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"I LOVE A SOLDIER"
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"Desperate Journey"
RONALD REGAN
"HE STAYED FOR BREAKFAST"

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"DRAGON SEED"
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STARTS THURSDAY
They live a lifetime of happiness in a few short hours!
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IN M-G-M's "The SEVENTH CROSS"
with SIGNE HASSO · HUME CRONYN
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Also M-G-M's Musical Treat
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LUCILLE BALL · DICK POWELL

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Fred MacMurray · Barbara Stanwyck · Edward G. Robinson
DOUBLE INDEMNITY
Plus "THREE LITTLE SISTERS"

BOSTON (STAGE)

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THE THEATRE GUILD presents
THE MARGARET WEBSTER PRODUCTION
PAUL ROBESON
JOSE FERRER · UTA HAGEN
OTHELLO
by William Shakespeare
EDITH KING · RALPH CLANTON
EVES. AT 8:15. MATS. AT 2:15

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VICTOR JORY
in a new play by SAMSON RAPHAELSON
THE PERFECT MARRIAGE
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LAST 4 DAYS
LIFE WITH FATHER
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Red Skelton and Esther Williams
"HENRY ALDRICH'S LITTLE SECRET"

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TOTEM POLE
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Staged by ELIA KAZAN
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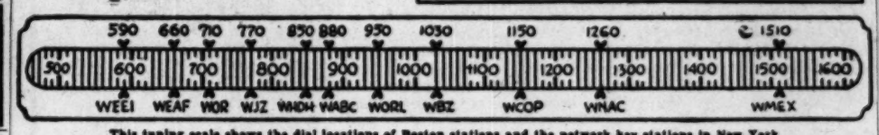
THE SEARCHING WIND
FULTON, W. 46. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
AIR CONDITIONED

Tonight 6:30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Telegraphic reports:	Irish Melodies
3:15 "Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Boston Braves-Brook-	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	Dramatic serial	Pepper Young's Family	lyn Dodgers baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Parade: OPA talk	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Telegraphic reports:	News service
4:00 Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music; Songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Braves-Brook-	Sports comments
4:15 Victory Gardens	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	lyn Dodgers baseball	Count Basie's Orch.
4:30 Victory Gardens	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Victory Gardening
4:45 Help Wanted; News	The Western Rambler	Young Widder Brown	"The Handy Man"	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies"; E. Howe, mc	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Al Trace's Orch.
5:15 Notes for Victory	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Ginger and Bobby
5:30 Notes for Victory	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Adventures of Tom Mix	Ginger and Bobby
5:45 'Inside MGM'; int.	Music; Industrial Talk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 Comment; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	The King's Men	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; Music; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Spar Choral Group	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	The King Sisters; songs
7:15 J. Nesbitt: Parade	Salon Music	News of the World	Parade: Terry's Tunes	News service
7:30 'Easy Aces'; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	Vincent Ladell, songs	Radio Newsreel	Dance Time
7:45 'Easy Aces'; sketch	ern drama	Front Line Headlines	Al Trace's Orchestra	Dance Time
8:00 Allan Jones, with	Ray Henle, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 Woody Herman Or.	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	Song Everett Dirksen	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 Drama with Jean	'My Best Girls'; The	Carol Bruce; Eddy How-	Stop That Villain; quiz;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Heraholt; News	Bartletts"; drama	ard; Henny Youngman	Joe Reichman's Orch.	John Duff Stradley; talk
9:00 Frank Sinatra; W.	Network program	Alan Young; Bea Wain;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Tech:
9:15 Huston, guest	Network program	Peter Van Steeden's Or	"Screen Test"	"Quintet"
9:30 Jack Carson Show,	Frankie Master's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy stars in	Classical Album: Tech:
9:45 Jack Carson Show	Dance orch.; Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	"Tempest in Texas"	"Quintet"; News
10:00 Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	R. A. Gunnison, news	Local sports
10:15 French Music	Ted Malone, talk	Musical Knowledge,	Tony Pastor's Orch.	Local sports
10:30 Get Out the Vote:	"Silver Nocturne"	starring Phil Harris	G. Williams' Orch.	Local sports
10:45 J. Durante; others	"Silver Nocturne"	Musical Knowledge	Parade; Music; Weather	Local sports
11:00 News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Bob Chester's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Rep A S Mike Monroney	Bobby Sherwood's Orch
11:30 Debussy's "The	Fishermen's program	Hopkins Presents: "A	Shep Fields' Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 Blessed Damozel"	Dance orchestra; News	Bill of Divorcement"	Shep Fields' Orch.	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15 News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellow-
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Ranger Joe's Ranch	Musical Clock	ship; religious program
8:00 News of the World	Marlin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Carolina Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan Int'v'w	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Sonya Stokowski; w'th'r	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Industrial talk	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: recording
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord: songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	"Easy Rhythm"	Lora Lawton: sketch

N. E. Clubwomen Discuss Postwar Re-employment

By Alice Myers
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 13—New England clubwomen, some 300 strong, are centering their three-day discussions here on preparing homes and communities for the return of G. I. Joe and war-plant Suzy.

Convinced that they can do much to facilitate the employment readjustments which are already upon us, Mrs. James C. Carmark, President of the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs, today urged the delegates to try to get their communities interested in the "Gray Plan" for postwar re-employment, which was described at the conference yesterday by its author, Carl A. Gray, manufacturer and chairman of the Connecticut Re-employment Commission. Easily the highlight of the opening session, Mr. Gray's address was being discussed over the breakfast table this morning.

In brief, the Gray Plan, which has been in operation in Connecticut for over a year, calls for a strong local committee in every community composed of a leading member from each of the several interested agencies, private, State, Federal, or municipal, and concerned with (1) stimulating job opportunities and (2) helping individuals qualify to meet those opportunities through guidance, education, and training.

Bill of Rights

Mrs. Carmark, who is national safety chairman of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, said in an interview that she would also like to see clubs get down to a thorough study of the G. I. Bill of Rights. "I would like to see clubs substitute round-table discussions on this subject for some of their outside speakers," she said.

The second session of the conference opened this morning with a "Town Meeting" led by Mrs. Laura Hale Gorton, Vice-President of the Conference, and devoted to a discussion of tasks which lie ahead for clubwomen. Speakers were the Presidents of the six New England State Federations. Rehabilitation was again brought to the fore by Mrs. John M. Pierce of Vermont, who outlined Federal schemes already in operation to help returning servicemen.

Assumption of community leadership in youth recreation was called for by Mrs. Edwin Troland of Massachusetts, who described the successful community recreation program of the Malden Federation of Social Planning.

Child Program

"There are no naturally bad children," said Mrs. Troland. "There are bad homes, broken homes, and neglected children thrown among evil surroundings which warp and twist them. Our immediate problem, since we cannot at once change these homes, is to provide a program of healthful, wholesome activities for all the spare time these and other normal children have. Such a program well directed and supervised is bound to react on many neglected homes and in so doing reach the root of the whole problem of juvenile delinquency."

Mrs. Herbert J. Willey of New Hampshire, who dealt with "Education" at the Town Meeting, urged a concerted drive for higher salaries for teachers. Mrs. Charles F. Towne of Rhode Island, discussing "Spiritual and Moral Values," called adult delinquency "the first sore spot we need to treat in our rehabilitation program for today and tomorrow."

"If we federated clubwomen seek to inculcate within our hearts and souls deeper and richer spiritual values and higher moral standards, our homes will reflect these and become centers to attract our young people," she said.

Practical ways of furthering international co-operation were suggested by Mrs. Robert T. Baldwin of Connecticut, and Mrs. Leroy Folsom of Maine spoke on club responsibility in combatting juvenile delinquency.

Underwood

Mrs. La Fell Dickinson

President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who will address tonight's session of the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs at the Hotel Griswold, New London, Conn.

Business Plans

This afternoon Dr. Lyndon O. Brown of Stewart, Brown and Associates in New York, is describing "How Business Plans for Postwar," and Tennyson Po-hsun Chang of United China Relief is speaking on "America's Ally, China."

A program this evening by the Connecticut State Chorus, directed by Mrs. Edmund S. Male, will be followed by an address by Mrs. La Fell Dickinson, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

A plea for vigorous promotion of good neighborliness with Canada was made yesterday afternoon by Dr. May Hall James, Professor of Social Science at New Haven Teachers College and Director of the Connecticut Division of the Canadian - American Women's Committee of International Relations.

Dr. Hall described the founding of this Committee in 1941 by a group of Canadian and American women who were convinced of the need of better understanding and closer friendship between the peoples of their two countries. The Connecticut Division was formed as an experiment in State organization. Conferences on Canada were held in Connecticut in 1943 and in March of this year and another is planned for 1945.

The Division is working toward the establishment of exchange junior years for students of liberal arts colleges and the development of short-term exchange periods for students in professional and vocational colleges. The first short-term exchanges were made this year.

Colors-in-Fashions Talk Is Second of Lectures

Business women employed in 15 Boston industries and organizations will study colors tonight in the second of a series of four fashion lectures on "The Postwar You," in the Jordan Marsh Fashion Center at 6:30 p. m. Muriel Cox, Director of the Chamberlain School, will speak on "Color—Your Silent Partner."

The lectures are given each Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday throughout the four-week period. A prize competition and fashion show in October at the Copley-Plaza will close the series.

292 Recruits For WAC Off For Training

War Activities of New England

Breaking all enlistment records for the past six months, 292 recruits for the Women's Army Corps will leave Boston tonight for the start of their Army training at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., the First Service Command announced today. One hundred of them are women from Greater Boston, while the rest were recruited in the New England States.

With the Army calling for an increasing number of Wacs to take over duties for which they are particularly fitted, Massachusetts' women are being given an opportunity to enlist through the special Wac recruiting stations established for use this month in Lynn, Waltham, Haverhill, Lowell, Salem, Newton, Lawrence, Cambridge and Framingham.

Bombardier School

Thirteen Massachusetts men have graduated from the Army Air Force's Bombardier school at the Midland Army Air Field in Texas, according to an announcement from Col. Charles H. Dowman, field commander, today. Among the subjects mastered by the Bay State airmen were deadreckoning, navigation, interpreting aerial reconnaissance photographs, camouflage and identification of enemy aircraft.

The graduates are Second Lieutenants Paul L. O'Donnell of Dorchester, Robert M. Dunne of Lynn, Michael J. Oddi of Malden, Francis J. Kissell of Springfield, Joseph A. Trojanowski of Webster and Frank B. Green of West Roxbury; Flight Officers Hyman Finklestein of Boston, Thaddeus S. Lewandowski of Douglas, Julian C. Waniewski of Feeding Hills, Noel P. Sullivan of Hyde Park, Ralph H. Martinangelo of Marlboro, and John Sawicki of Springfield.

Liberty Ships

Bringing to 207 the total number of cargo vessels built at the South Portland, Maine, yards of the New England Shipbuilding Corporation, four more Liberty Ships will be christened there this week.

On Thursday, the Frank P. Reed, named for an Iowa 4-H Clubs director will be sponsored by Mrs. Bessie Wright of Cornish, Maine, a welder. The same day the Robert B. Forbes will go down the ways. This Liberty Ship honors a Bay State captain of clipper ships and will be sponsored by his great granddaughter, Mrs. Phyllis Forbes Leland of Westbury, L. I.

Another early Massachusetts sea captain will be honored on Friday when the Elijah Cobb will be launched with Mrs. Samuel Clark, wife of an assistant United States attorney general as sponsor. Final launching of this group of four ships will be that of the Michael Anagnos on Friday. This ship honors a well-known teacher of the blind and will be sponsored by Mrs. Gertrude Loris of Brooklyn, wife of a member of the Greek-American Division of the New York War Finance Committee.

Commodore Barry Day

This is "Commodore John Barry Day" as proclaimed by Governor Saltonstall. Commodore Barry was commander of the brig Lexington in the early wars of the United States and later became the head of the first United States Navy.

Woman Assigned

Assignment of Capt. Margaret M. Phillips, formerly active in the Boston Appalachian Mountain Club Women's Ski Team and 1942 captain of the Eastern U. S. Women's Ski Team at the international races in Canada, to duty with the inspection branch of the Boston Quartermaster Depot is announced today by the First Service Command.

Captain Phillips was commissioned a second lieutenant in August, 1942, and has had varied experience in training and command since then. Her brother is Col. Robert E. Phillips, commanding officer of Fort Miles, Del.

Maine Smiles of Victory

Associated Press

Brotherly Hildreth Felicitations

President of the Maine State Senate Horace A. Hildreth, left, receives congratulations from his twin brother, Charles L. Hildreth, on his election as Governor while the former's wife and friends happily look on.

Maine's New Governor-Elect Has Deep Feeling for People

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 13 (AP)—A tall, athletic businessman-lawyer, who figures the people of his state are entitled to know as much about him as he about them and their problems, will be Maine's next Governor.

Republican Horace A. Hildreth of suburban Cumberland is a man of diversified interests, chief of which is his family. On the eve of the Monday election that brought him the greatest Maine gubernatorial majority in 16 years, Mr. Hildreth played tennis with his children—there are four—completely relaxed from the arduous political competition.

Politically unknown four years ago, Mr. Hildreth vaulted into the gubernatorial candidacy from the Presidency of the State Senate. Two terms in the Senate and a few months, filling an unexpired term, in the House constitute his political career.

Likes Fraternal Gatherings

A brisk, serious businessman, he is "one of the boys" in the political atmosphere of the Capital City's Augusta House when legislators gather evenings to fraternize and talk strategy. He is a frequent visitor during legislative session at the nearby Gardiner home of his mother.

Horace and his twin brother, Charles, played opposite ends on their high school football team and later at Bowdoin College.

An excellent student, Horace was active in dramatics at Bowdoin, established a running high jump record there, and was a varsity baseball pitcher. He studied law at Harvard.

During college vacations, Mr. Hildreth found a variety of pursuits, ranging from teacher and coach at a boys' school, dish washing, shipping as a seaman aboard a Swedish freighter, and working as a ranger at Yellowstone National Park.

The striking resemblance of Horace and his twin became embarrassing during the primary campaign. Charles grew a mustache when some people accused Horace of snubbing them.

Put on Brother Act

The brothers made few public campaign appearances together. One was Charles' introduction of Horace at a dinner for employees of a Bangor business concern of which Horace is a Director.

The employees settled back for a long-winded political speech. Instead, Horace took Charles by the arm and walked him to the piano, where they put on a singing skit they did in their college days.

Vacations at the Hildreth summer home in Northport are happy days for the Governor-Elect and his family. His wife is the former Katherine Wing, member of a socially prominent Boston family. Their four children are Josephine, 13; Horace, Jr., 12; Ann, 10, and Katherine, 8. Mr. Hildreth delights in hiking, swimming and fishing with the children.

The son of a County Prosecutor, the late Guy A. Hildreth, Mr. Hildreth's business interests include directorships in the Boston Herald-Traveler Corporation; textile, peat, wholesale hardware, life insurance and lime companies. He is a trustee of several hospitals and schools.

Children's Total High

Massachusetts school children totalled $17,836,314 in the sales of war bonds and stamps during the school year from September, 1943, to June, 1944, according to figures released from Washington.

President Not In a Constant Feud Is Urged

Election of a President "who is not in constant feud with the Congress to the detriment of our common interest" was urged by Representative Charles A. Halleck (R) of Indiana at a State Republican rally in Taunton last night.

In a prepared talk Representative Halleck, who in 1940 nominated Wendell Willkie for President, called for election of the Dewey-Bricker ticket and a Republican Congress.

"Only a Congress working in close harmony with the executive," Representative Halleck said, "can rid this country of those who, disgruntled with our form of Government, would change it to our detriment.

"Today, Sidney Hillman and his radical Communistic satellites are in control of the New Deal party," the speaker continued. "Only a Republican Congress working hand-in-hand with a Republican President can see to it that they do not come into control of the Nation."

Speaking at the same rally Governor Saltonstall appealed for the election of Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill as his successor. The Governor reviewed his six-year record as chief executive and stated that the Lieutenant Governor had been at his right hand throughout the difficult period of peace and war.

"The State is now in an excellent position to meet the expenses of postwar contingencies," Governor Saltonstall said. "The best guarantee that Massachusetts will go forward is to promote Lieutenant Governor Cahill to the office of Governor."

Capt. Clarence A. Abele

Capt. Clarence A. Abele, who passed on yesterday, commanded the Fargo Barracks of the Navy in South Boston and at one time headed the training ship Nantucket of the Massachusetts Nautical School. He was retired from the Navy in 1932 after 34 years' service but was recalled to active duty in January, 1942.

A native of Roxbury, Captain Abele went to Roxbury High School and was graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., in 1898. He then served under Commodore Schley aboard the Brooklyn during the bombardment of Santiago, Cuba, and the destruction of the Spanish fleet which followed.

In June, 1919, Captain Abele was ordered to Poland where he was made naval attaché. He served also as head of the American Relief Administration Mission at Danzig. For his work in behalf of the Polish people he was made a Chevalier of the Order of Polonia Restituta and was given a citation by the Polish Government.

Television Prospects Discussed by WNAC Head

By Albert D. Hughes
Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Though he placed high hopes in the future of both frequency modulation radiocasting and television, John Shepard, III, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Yankee Network in Boston, held to the opinion of many observers in the radio industry that it will be from one to five years after the war before television will emerge as a household feature.

Mr. Shepard, whose network applied recently for a television license for Station WNAC in Boston, wa sinclined to favor the prediction of T. A. M. Craven, Federal Communications Commissioner, who has stated his opinion that it will be two years before television is an accepted commercial proposition.

After disclosure of plans to apply for television licenses for network stations in Providence, R. I., and Hartford, Conn., Mr. Shepard explained that the tremendous cost of television programs woud ipvarialy slow up progress. He declared that costs would force individual stations into networks in orde rto average off, and hazarded the opinion that stations would be on the air for possibly not more than two hours a day for quite a period.

The inaugural output of network television stations would probably consist mostly of films, occasional live shows, and an occasional sports pickup, he said.

While Mr. Shepard said there are several schools of thought on what the television picture should contain he declared that many radiocasters hold to the view espoused by the Columbia Broadcasting System for a superior picture and, perhaps, even in color. The other side of the controversy, he said, represents the Radio Corporation of America, which has manufacturing patents and wants to go ahead now with the transmitters and receivers it has developed.

Good primary coverage for a television station will range from 20 to 25 miles, Mr. Shepard said, and powers up to 50 kilowatts will be required for a good strong video, or picture, signal. The sound portion of the band can be heard much farther than the picture signal, he explained. He did not think that television stations would ever transmit just the sound portions of their frequencies.

[CBS announced yesterday that it had filed applications for four television stations in four cities, including Boston, according to an announcement of Harold E. Fellows, general manager of Station WEEI.]

Mr. Shepard announced that beginning next Monday the Yankee Network, in order to acquaint the public with frequency modulation radiocasting—which will also be the sound portion of television transmission — will show three times a day for one week a General Electric film on FM. These showings are scheduled at 10:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m., and 4:30 p. m., at 21 Brookline Avenue.

Tobin Heads Eland Naming Committee

Selection of the winning name for the eland or African elk, whic Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine, is to present to the Franklin Park Zoo as a gift to the children of Boston in connection with the Shrine's three-ring circus that opens an eight-day engagement at the Boston Garden Sept. 24, will rest with a committee, the chairman of which is Mayor Tobin, it was disclosed today.

A $25 war bond is offered by the Shrine to the boy or girl submitting a name for the eland that is selected by the committee as the winning name. The Shrine is also offering 202 other prizes. Any child under 16 years of age can enter the contest by merely writing his name, age and address on a slip of paper, then the name proposed for the eland, and a 25-word letter on why the zoo should have an eland.

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Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through G5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through L5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Use of blue tokens will be discontinued on Oct. 1. Until Sept. 17, consumers may use the blue tokens as they always have. From Sept. 17 to Sept. 30, shoppers will be able to spend blue tokens only in groups of 10. Also, beginning Sept. 17, retailers will no longer give blue tokens for ration change.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book-holders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Essex G. O. P. to Meet

Essex County Republicans will meet tomorrow night at the Salem Country Club, Peabody, to formulate plans for supporting county Republican candidates for the Massachusetts House of Representatives and the State Senate. The meeting is sponsored by the Essex Club.

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Will Russia Join War Against Japan?

Continued from Page 1

was deterred from attacking Russia, too, by recollection of its previous embarrassments, plus the knowledge that the Far Eastern Red Army was still on the job. Also, the Japanese were waiting for Moscow to fall, as Hitler had assured them it would.

The continued presence of that Far Eastern Red Army has kept a goodly portion of Japanese land forces riveted to the Manchurian-Soviet frontier ever since, rendering substantial help to the Allies, whose Governments were keenly conscious that Russia was bearing the full brunt of the German armies in Europe at the time and scarcely could be expected to do more.

Russo-Japanese relations during the past two years may be best described as frigidly correct. While each country has fervently desired the other's defeat, both have also felt they had their hands full already without an additional front. But contact was reduced to a minimum. The Japanese diplomats in Moscow lived completely isolated. The only other members of the diplomatic colony they could talk to were the Swedes, the Turks, and the Bulgars, and now they are left with only the Swedes.

Japanese Snubbed

At the gala reception tendered to the Diplomatic Corps by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov last Feb. 26, in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Red Army, the Japanese attended in full force.

During the musical program in the ballroom of the Spiridonovka Mansion they were ensconsed under a lifesize oil painting of the signing in London of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty by Mr. Molotov, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Later I saw the Japanese Ambassador walk over toward Mr. Molotov, smiling as only a Japanese diplomat can, and with the obvious intent of shaking his hand and engaging him in conversation. An icy stare from Mr. Molotov froze him in his tracks.

The only Japanese in Moscow outside the Embassy are three newspaper correspondents. They live in the Hotel Metropole, where most of the British and American newspapermen also are quartered. But they eat in a separate dining room and associate only with one another and their diplomatic compatriots. They file their stories in English—there are no Japanese-speaking censors.

Rigid Neutrality

Needless to say, no Japanese are included on the trips and excursions organized for the press by the Soviet Foreign Office. And though the Soviet Government rigidly observes the strictures of neutrality, there is no mistaking the Red Army's feelings on the subject.

The Soviet press, too, strongly favors the Allies in its treatment of Pacific war news. Japanese atrocities against American prisoners have been lengthily reported and the semimonthly journal War and the Working Class has published numerous political and military articles on the Far East likening Japan's aggression to Germany's and predicting its ignominious defeat.

Early last spring, the Russians terminated the Japanese oil and coke concessions on Northern Sakhalin 26 years ahead of time and compelled the Japanese to clear out at short notice. Likewise, when time came for the renewal of the Japanese fishing concessions, traditionally the subject of long diplomatic haggling, the Russians simply announced their intention of excluding the Japanese from certain areas. And the Japanese, hard pressed in the Marshalls and Solomons, pocketed their loss of face with never a whimper.

Soviet Stake in Far East

The Soviet Union obviously has a stake in Japan's defeat fully as great as, if not greater than, that of Britain and the United States.

Now that the continuity of Russian military tradition has been restored, there are the old affronts of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 to be requited.

Though the concessions on Northern Sakhalin have been summarily liquidated, the Japanese still hold the southern half the Commandor Islands which, strung from the northernmost member of the Japanese Archipelago—Hokkaido—to the tip of Kamchatka, effectively seal the Russians off from access to the Pacific Ocean except through Japanese territorial waters. And the Japanese exercise the right of stopping and inspecting Soviet ships passing through these waters.

Squeeze in Manchuria

Then there is northern Manchuria. Russia was squeezed out of that long-standing zone of Russian influence by the Japanese in a series of maneuvers after efforts at a united stand against Japan had been frustrated by the appeasement policy of the British. Haunted by the threat of an anti-Soviet coalition in western Europe, the Russians could not challenge the Japanese alone, and in 1935 they sold to Japan the Russian-built and Russian-owned Chinese Eastern Railway—the direct link with Vladivostok.

Its loss made the strategic position of Vladivstok and the Far Eastern Maritime provinces extremely precarious in the event of war with Japan.

The issue of Russian security in case of a future Japanese attack is increased by Soviet knowledge that in the event of a Japanese victory in the present war, Russia is slated as the next target.

Moscow is fully aware that the Tanaka alleged blueprint of Japanese aggression calls for the inclusion of Siberia in the "Greater Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Such are the powerful factors favoring Russia's participation in the Far Eastern War against Japan.

Several "Ifs"

But before the die is cast there are several "ifs" to be resolved—political as well as military.

The vast bulk of Japan's still undefeated and undepleted land army is on the Asiatic Continent—the most troublesome and fanatic part of it, the Kwantung Army, is just across the Amur River from Soviet territory, which it has long been training to attack.

And while, as is pointed out by those who demand Soviet bases for American bombers, it is much closer from Vladivostok to Tokyo than from any fields from which American planes are now operating, yet from the Manchurian border, where the Japanese Army is massed, to Vladivostok is even shorter.

It is a grave mistake to imagine that recent American victories in the Pacific have in the least impaired the fighting qualities of these Japanese troops. Anyone who so imagines should be disabused by what is happening now near Kweilin in South China, where the United States Air Force has been deprived of several bases and seems likely to lose more.

Heavy Casualties Foreseen

As distinct from the United States with its ocean-girt remoteness from the battlegrounds, Russia's entry into the Far Eastern War means exposing yet another broad sector of its home territory and additional Soviet cities to devastation. Also, the fighting doubtless would be on a scale quite comparable to operations on the major European fronts, involving new heavy casualties for the Red Army.

Before undertaking such new commitments, Marshal Joseph Stalin doubtless would want to make certain that Russia's security requirements in Europe had been met, which means that the question of Russia's participation in the war against Japan is bound to be a strong Russian bargaining point in dealings with the other powers.

But in view of Russia's own vital interests in the outcome, it is unlikely that the Soviet asking price for helping out in the Far East will be exorbitant. At the same time, the present course of the fighting in China seems to emphasize that the Japanese can never be finally beaten without large-scale land operations, which means the Allies need Russian help there more than ever.

A final decision on these points should be reached in the current Roosevelt-Churchill talks in Quebec, where even without Stalin's presence the Soviet viewpoint is doubtless well known. If all goes well Soviet participation in the Pacific War seems likely at an early date.

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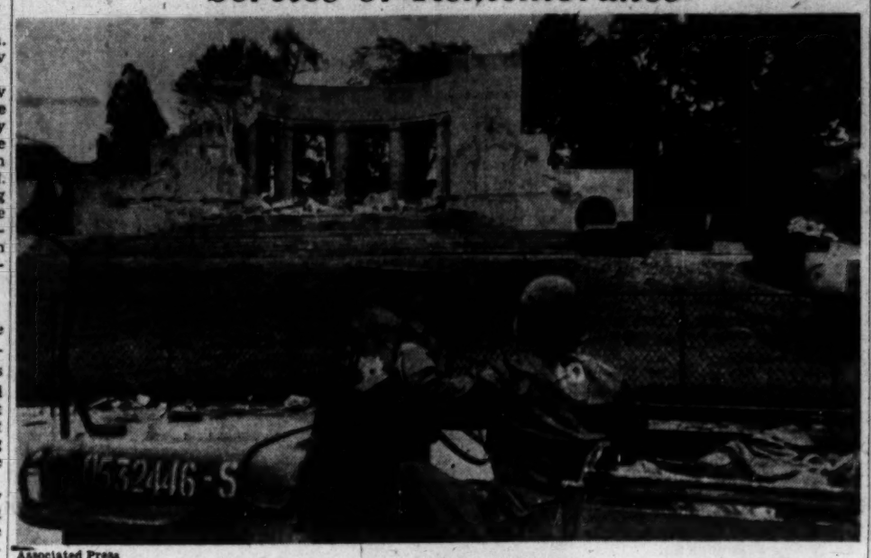

Associated Press

Days of 1914-1918 Recalled

An American soldier pauses in his jeep to look at the World War I Memorial at Rheims, France, to which pilgrimages have been frequently made by members of the American Legion and of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The memorial shows evidence of the damages of warfare.

Leinsdorf Returns To Civilian Living

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Erich Leinsdorf, whose career as Conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra was interrupted Dec. 31 when he was inducted into the Army, has returned to civilian life. He received an honorable discharge Sept. 7 at Camp Lee. The discharge came too late for Mr. Leinsdorf to resume his Cleveland career this season, since the Orchestra Board there already had engaged a number of guest conductors, ncluding Fritz Reiner, Vladimir Golschmann, and Frank Black, to direct the winter concerts.

Luftwaffe Comes Out to Fight —And Allies Clip Its Wings

Continued from Page 1

weather consumes 100 tons of bombs.

One answer is found in the use of Dakota aircraft, which are bringing up aviation and motor-transport fuel to central RAF units in northern France with the regularity of a crack railroad timetable.

The big air circus on Sept. 11 highlighted one feature of the air battle of Germany. Twenty-nine American fighters were reported missing, but approximately one half landed in France. From now on, disabled fighters leaving Germany will be able to find refuge on near-by Allied airfields not far outside the Reich.

No estimates of the number of enemy interceptors are available, but probably there were several hundred, including about a half-dozen jet-propelled craft, which, however, did not engage in combat.

Heavies on the recent grand assaults on Germany carried surprisingly small fighter escorts, but on this deep penetration, the air chiefs played safe and sent plenty of fighter cover. Their hunch was correct—the enemy picked the very wrong day for ambushing the Allied bomber fleet.

The Luftwaffe, therefore, lost aircraft which it has husbanded since D-Day to throw into the last desperate battles in defense of the Reich. It probably was the continuous toll of German war plants destroyed or damaged by the most recent raids which provoked the Luftwaffe chiefs—RAF attacks on synthetic-oil plants at Kastrop, Rauxel, Kamen, and Nordstern, and American raids on Berlin, Düsseldorf, and Ludwigshafen, for instance.

This battle may indicate an important change in the direction of the Luftwaffe. It has had some opportunity to recover from the disorganization ensuing from the hasty retreat from France. Certainly German soldiers reaching the homeland are complaining of the way the German Air Force deserted them in the most crucial combats of the war. It is possible the Luftwaffe leadership has decided to throw in its remaining air force before defeat of the Nazi land armies renders further air combat useless.

On the other hand, it still is possible that, faced with little prospect of saving the Army, the German High Command still is foolishly hoping to save its Air Force from the wreckage—as a bargaining point in "peace negotiations" which never will take place.

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Luftwaffe's Range Limited By Loss of 400 Airfields

By Daedalus

Military Aviation Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Deprived of ground installations and short of oil, the German air force is rapidly losing its ability to stave off attacks.

As a result of the German retreat from France, Holland, and Belgium, the Luftwaffe had to give up some 400 airfields. They are going to make excellent advance bases for Allied fighters and fighter-bombers. The Mitchells and Marauders, Lightnings and Thunderbolts, Mosquitoes and Spitfires will have their flight distances to German targets cut by 500 to 900 miles on a round trip. Savings in time and fuel will enable the Anglo-American air force at least to double the number of sorties.

Other consequences of the tightening of the aerial blockade will prove equally dangerous to the Luftwaffe. Up to the last month, weather information for German pilots was gathered by planes operating from the Bay of Biscay, the North Sea coast, and Norway. The loss of bases in the latter two areas deprives the German meteorologists of vital data.

Warning System Sapped

Another serious drawback is the loss of the elaborate warning system which the Luftwaffe had set up in the western occupied countries.

There were hundreds of posts all over France, Belgium, and Holland. Equipped with efficient listening devices and connected by telephone with regional centers, they flashed their warnings to Germany well ahead of the approaching enemy panes and enabled the Luftwaffe command to plot the course and target of the attack with a high degree of accuracy.

There were times, and not so long ago, when the Germans boasted that they knew about a coming raid almost at the same moment the Allied planes rose from their runways in England.

Congestion on Airfields

At present, this precious warning period has been sharply reduced. In recent attacks on Ludwigshafen, Karlsruhe, and other communication centers behind the West Wall, the air-raid defense services were completely taken by surprise. The result was extremely heavy casualties among workers in rail yards and armament factories.

"Reports from clandestine sources disclose that the recall of machines from western Europe has led to a congestion on German airfields. On Aug. 26, in an attack on Carow, important seaplane base near Peenemünde, 29 out of a total of 60 planes were completely destroyed and 20 so heavily damaged that they will be out of commission for many weeks. On Sept. 5, Allied fighter-bombers destroyed more than 100 Luftwaffe planes in attacks on 10 German airfields, a feat that was repeated on Sept. 10.

At least as serious as the dangers from delayed warnings and overcrowding of the airfields is the fuel shortage.

Few Refineries Working

According to reliable information, only three of the Reich's 22 synthetic fuel plants were working at full capacity last August. An additional three produced slightly more than half their normal quota, while 14 were idle, due to damage suffered in previous air attacks. In the first week of September, the Germans succeeded in patching up two of those 14 plants so that by the end of last week 8 out of 22 plants were in operation. Yet the intensive raids of Sept. 8 and 9 upon the synthetic fuel plant of the I. G. Farbenindustrie Dye Trust at Ludwigshafen made new inroads in German oil output.

The situation in the refining plants is even worse. Out of 27 plants inside Germany only 6 are working. Of the 7 refining plants in Bohemia and Moravia all but one are out of commission, and only 4 of the 10 Hungarian plants are operating.

The advance of the Russian armies has deprived Germany of its main supplies of natural oil, while Allied air blows have reduced its synthetic oil output from 1,000,000 tons a month in the early spring of this year to 450,000 tons. Until the beginning of last August, the Luftwaffe's monthly oil quota amounted to 200,000 tons.

Ground Crews Left

Two weeks later it was cut to 85,000 tons and has now been whittled down to 50,000 tons. At the same time the quality of the gasoline allotted to the Luftwaffe has deteriorated considerably, since so-called "short-cut processing" has been introduced in the German refining plants in order to speed up production.

Losses in ground personnel constitute another grave problem for the German air force. While most of the machines based in France could be flown out in time, hundreds of ground crews had to be left behind. Among them were many specialists and highly skilled repair men who cannot be replaced.

Large numbers of air-force ground personnel are reported to have been trapped in Romania—some estimates go as high as 25,000 men—and there is little hope of escape for the about 5,000 ground crews in southern Greece and Crete.

At the moment the defensive wing of the Luftwaffe—fighters and fighter-bombers—is so badly outnumbered and so gravely hampered by lack of airfields, fuel, and spare parts that it has ceased to be a serious opponent.

German flak, too, has lost its sting. Since most of the guns, previously installed in the West Wall were shifted to, and subsequently lost at, the Atlantic Wall, anti-aircraft batteries have been rushed to the German border defenses where they have to pinch-hit for mobile and antitank artillery. All these facts explain why the Allied air forces have been able to carry out large-scale attacks upon targets deep inside the Reich with relatively minor losses.

In closing in on Germany from the air, the Allies are putting into use a variety of novel and telling weapons, such as the new type of incendiary bomb, a British invention, with which the Germans have been unable to cope. It is no exaggeration to say that Mosquito raids of today come close to equalling in destructive power the mass-raids of three years ago. One thing the Germans are particularly afraid of is the shifting of American B-29's, the Superfortresses, to the European theater of war.

Several weeks ago, the German Air Ministry was disclosed to have asked the Japanese Government for a detailed report on their experiences with B-29s. The answer can hardly have been very encouraging.

Bomber Wing Strong

There remains the problem of whether the Germans will be able to retaliate either by means of their bomber fleet or the much-talked-about V-weapons.

The bomber wing of the Luftwaffe is relatively in good shape, due largely to its prolonged inactivity. The staging of a few suicidal attacks is therefore a definite possibility. If the bombers were to drop gas-filled bombs, the effect on the insufficiently protected civilian population of continental Europe might be grave indeed. But Germany's military situation would not improve, for that matter.

It is also likely that the robot bomb will not disappear completely, since it can be launched from specially equipped HE-111 bombers. Yet every air launching requires some 425 gallons of gasoline, an amount which practically rules out any large-scale application of this method. As to the V-2, allegedly a 7-ton rocket bomb capable of traveling 500 miles, nobody knows whether it exists at all or when it will be ready for use. And it is safe to say that it will not make up for the absence of the Luftwaffe.

Belgians Cheer Their Own

Associated Press

Belgian Brigade Parades in Brussels

The capital city of the Belgian people has seen many parades in its history and conquering armies have tramped down its broad avenues. The Germans passed that way en route to France; they also passed that way out of Belgium only the other day. Here the populace wildly cheers the Belgian Brigade as liberating Allied troops parade along the city's Rue Royal.

Dardanelles Issue Renewed By Russia's Balkan Drive

By Arno Dorch-Fleurot

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Sept. 13—The rapid advance of Russian armies across Bulgaria has excited lively interest in neutral capitals because it raises the troublesome question of control of the Dardanelles and Constantinople.

Will they be left in Turkish or Russian hands? As they were left in Turkish possession in the last century only on account of an agreement among the powers, and circumstances have changed greatly since then, a large interrogation point is raised not only over the future of the Balkans and the Dardanelles, but also Asia Minor.

The Dardanelles caused the Crimean War and Russia's armies on the Turkiesh frontiers, as they are today, caused a concert of powers to call in 1878 the Congress of Berlin. The Earl of Beaconsfield (Disraeli) at this time forced Russian armies back beyond the Danube.

Were Assurances Given?

The question now is what is going to happen in coming weeks when the advance of the Russian armies throughout the Balkans raises the Dardanelles and Danube problem in new form. In this connection the visit the President and Foreign Minister of Turkey made to Cairo to meet President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill after Teheran is again the center of interest in the diplomatic world.

Did Turkey on that occasion receive a renewal of assurances of its territorial integrity, with control of the Straits, or was it made aware of entirely new necessities in European power politics?

Precise information on one angle has been obtained by this correspondent. Turkey, knowing Romanian collapse in the war would open the way for the Russian Army to cross Bulgaria, made a secret treaty with Romania which involved keeping each other informed.

Position Uncertain

Romania consequently informed Turkey nearly a year ago when it decided to try to get out of the war. Later, after the Cairo meeting, Turkey told Romania to delay a peace move until Turkey was able to obtain renewal of assurances of territorial integrity.

Romania Signs Armistice Pact

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (AP) — Romania, Hitler's erstwhile Balkan ally whose troops now are fighting beside the Russians, formally concluded an armistice agreement last night with the United Nations, the Soviet Government announced today. Terms of the agreement were not immediately made public.

W. Averell Harriman, U. S. Ambassador, Sir Archibald John Clark Kerr, British Ambassador, and Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, participated in the negotiations. A Romanian Armistice Commission arrived here more than a week ago.

Bulgaria Restores All Rights to Jews

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—The new Bulgarian Government under Kimon Georgiev has re-established all civil, economic and religious rights for Jews, the World Jewish Congress reports.

A commission has been set up by the Minister of the Interior for the orderly restoration of Jewish property which was confiscated under the former regime.

In accordance with this action, the Jewish Central Council, an organization of Bulgarian Jewry, has been re-enacted.

Petitions in Divorce Printed in Moscow

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (AP) — In compliance with a recent change in laws governing divorce in the Soviet Union, Russian newspapers today began publishing the names of all persons petitioning for divorce decrees.

Considering the size of the city, the first notices published in Moscow papers were comparatively few, a single application appearing in one paper and two in another.

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U. S. Troops Take West Wall Town

Continued from Page 1

bridgehead across the Moselle above Nancy, armored columns advanced eight miles in less than two hours, a front dispatch declared, and steel spearheads of Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's army "swung into high gear for the first time in almost two weeks."

This armored advance, flushing Germans from woods into the sights of circling Allied planes, outflanked the Germans' defense position at Pont-a-Mousson on the Moselle. It followed repulse by infantrymen of a German night attack that once penetrated 500 yards into American lines.

Other American columns on the northern sector of the front had thrust to or near the Reich's frontier at two or more points.

Berlin's radiocast of loss of a West Wall outpost was the first disclosure to the German people that the ground war had surged into their homeland.

Supreme Headquarters said fresh forces were being poured into these thrusts 65 miles apart.

Other First Army forces struck 15 miles beyond Bastogne into the northern tip of Luxemburg, reaching near Clervaux, three miles from Germany. This was the biggest disclosed gain of the day.

A front dispatch told of a lightning, 60-minute thrust from Aumetz to the Our River border of Luxemburg and Germany and within a mile of the Siegfried Line. This presumably referred to the United States Third Army, separate from the force at Clervaux.

Still another threat of more crossings into Germany was posed by Americans who captured Malmedy, 13 miles below Eupen, and eight miles from the Belgian-German border.

There was no news of the invasion northwest of Trier since the initial announcement it had carried five miles into Germany. Nor were there disclosures of the crossing 65 miles to the north beyond announcement it had gone six miles east of Eupen. Here the Americans were within 10 miles south of Aachen, a Siegfried-line stronghold.

Nazi Counterattacks Fail to Gain

Twice the Germans counterattacked, but they were thrown back or held.

The junction of the Third and Seventh armies was strengthened.

The Third Army—like the First—was knocking at German defenses in multiple threats, any of which might explode into a full-force onslaught.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's men had cleared almost all the west bank of the Moselle, and were building a broad bridgehead on the east bank between Pont-à-Mousson and Nancy. The German High Command said the Americans were advancing across the upper Moselle toward Luneville, 15 miles southeast of Nancy.

Metz was being shelled. To the north more heights were won commanding Thionville, 10 miles from Germany.

The British Second Army steadily was expanding its breakthrough of the Albert Canal Line in a wedge into Holland. It built up an attack flank within 60 miles of Dusseldorf and Essen. The large Dutch road center of Eindhoven appeared to be a first objective.

American Seventh Army troops pushed forward against suddenly lessened resistance four miles east of captured Vesoul, reaching Dampvalley-les-Colombe on the main highway 26 miles west of the Belfort doorway into southwestern Germany.

Another column advanced six miles north of Vesoul to Flagy.

On the right flank of the Seventh Army front near the Swiss border French troops engaged the Germans in bitter fighting along a 20-mile sector between Villersexel and Pont de Roide, 16 miles south of Belfort.

New U. S. Army:

Simpson Leads Ninth in France

The American Ninth Army has taken its place in the operations command in France, it was announced, alongside the United States First, Third, and Seventh Armies making the mightiest American force ever assembled on one fighting front.

Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson is commanding the Ninth Army, the announcement said. It was not disclosed immediately in what sector the Ninth Army was operating nor its relation to the over-all command setup.

The Ninth is the fourth American Army whose presence in France has been disclosed to date.

Those previously in action were the Third, under Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.; the First, under Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, and the Seventh, under Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch.

Also in action on the same Western Front are the British Second and the Canadian First Armies.

General Simpson, a native of Weatherford, Texas, won the Distinguished Service Cross in World War I as well as the Silver Star, the Croix de Guerre and the Legion of Honor. He was graduated from West Point June 11, 1909.

As Assistant Chief of Staff of the 33rd Division in the former war, he accompanied it to France in May, 1918, and subsequently became Division Chief of Staff.

Air Over Europe:

10,000 Tons of Bombs Cascade on Reich

Procession of air attacks against Germany sent upwards of 10,000 tons of fire and explosive bombs crashing and seering the nation which Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower warned to prepare for "high and low-level air attack at any hour of the day or night."

An armada estimated to number up to 6,000 planes cascaded explosives at the rate of 10 tons a minute on the area between Berlin and the Siegfried Line.

Thousands of heavy, light, and medium bombers and clouds of fighters flew through sunny skies against the Reich from Britain, Italy, and France. Before dawn, massive fleets of British heavy bombers had saturated Frankfurt and Stuttgart behind the Siegfried Line, while Mosquitoes plunged two-ton bombs into Berlin.

Preliminary counts showed at least 50 German fighters destroyed in this sixth successive day of heavy air offensive against the Nazis. These fell victims to a thousand Thunderbolts, Mustangs, and Lightnings which accompanied an equal number of bombers striking deep in central, southern and western Germany in quest of oil resources, jet-plane plants, and other military targets.

The count of the Flying Fortress and Liberator victories was not yet made.

Italy:

Fifth Army Heads Toward Futa Pass

Fifth Army forces driving against the central sector of the Gothic Line northeast of Florence are within a mile of Futa Pass, one of the main avenues through the German defense line barring the path to northern Italy, it was announced in Rome.

The pass was described as more strongly defended than Cassino, scene of some of the bitterest fighting in the Italian campaign.

Allied headquarters said the Fifth Army had reached Langnano and Poggia d'Ella Dogana, five and two miles, respectively, southwest of the pass.

Some of the fiercest fighting of the Italian campaign continued meanwhile on the Adriatic sector, where the Coriano-San Savino positions remained unchanged.

Eastern Front:

Russians Capture Key Polish City

Marshal Joseph Stalin announced the capture of Lomza, 20 miles south of East Prussia and one of the strongest German positions in north Poland.

Earlier the German High Command said Lomza was "given up" to prevent a Russian breakthrough on a broad front.

Marshal Stalin's order of the day ordered a victory salute of 12 salvos from 124 guns.

Powerful Russian tank forces and Romanian infantry emerged from the western foothills of Transylvania and fought for control of the rail network radiating from Timisoara, 40 miles south of the prewar Hungarian border and 75 miles north of the Yugoslav Capital of Belgrade.

The Paris Radio said the Red Army had reached the outskirts of Sofia and that the Bulgarian Capital was preparing a reception, having arrested all members of the former pro-Nazi government.

Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's offensive was rolling forward during his brief absence to sign an armistice with Romania in Moscow and his Russians approached within 25 miles of Cluj, Capital of Central Transylvania and largest Romanian city still in enemy hands. He broke a permanent fortified line which the Hungarians had been building since 1940 when Hitler awarded them the northern half of the Romanian province.

His drive also threatened Arad, another important rail center 10 miles from Hungarian soil on the north bank of the Mures River. Cluj is a city of 100,000; Timisoara 90,000, and Arad 76,000.

The battle in the Balkans for Transylvania is becoming a campaign to envelop Serbia (southern Yugoslavia) from the north and reach the Tisza River, which flows north and south across the Hungarian plain, one of Hitler's major bread baskets.

Russian front dispatches told of hundreds of confused German and Hungarian prisoners marching back into the Transylvanian mountains as streams of Soviet armor rolled west. Correspondents credited the Romanians with obstructing enemy reinforcements headed toward the Mures Valley.

Rivers, but no mountains, now stand between Marshal Malinovsky's vanguard at the mouth of the Mures Valley and the area for a flanking move south to Belgrade to seal the Balkan peninsula's neck.

The Kremlin announced the capture of Deva, 85 miles from Hungary.

Meanwhile, Marshal Simeon Timoshenko — the first Russian commander to gain world-wide fame in this war—was disclosed as the commander who directed operations which resulted in the wiping out of 15 German divisions between Kishinev and Iasi between Aug. 20 and Sept. 1.

Marshal Timoshenko, a mystery man who disappears and then reappears in the limelight, usually at the conclusion of some spectacular military maneuver, was named by the Moscow Radio as the "ace" operator who goes into the field to represent the Supreme Command.

Pacific:

Battleships Pound Japanese Islands

Japan's deteriorating island fortresses of Palau, Celebes, and Halmahera, which shield the southern Philippines, have been dealt new sledgehammer blows by battleships, bombers, and rocket-firing aircraft operating in concert from the Southwest and Centrarl Pacific.

The rising pitch of destruction visited on the Japanese bastions was evident in communiqués from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Palau, 600 miles east of Davao, came under carrier aircraft attack Sept. 10. Next day, battleships and cruisers moved in to shell the islands. Planes dumped 120 tons of bombs on buildings, gun positions, and coast defenses at Babelthuap, Peleliu, and Angaur, principal islands of the group, Admiral Nimitz reported.

More than 150 rockets burst among defensive positions during the two-day carrier force attack, wrecking many installations.

The entrance of battleships into the Palau raids was reminiscent of preinvasion blows at Guam to the northeast. Sixteen-inch battleship rifles, waiting until carrier planes and lesser serface warships had pounded the island for 10 straight days, opened up five days before Guam was invaded.

Palau's islands were raided on 17 days in August and on six days of this month.

The Nimitz communiqué made no mention of a carrier task force assault on the central Philippines, as reported by Radio Tokyo.

General MacArthur's airmen executed a record 202-ton bomb assault Sept. 10 on Dutch Celebes, the big island lying west of New Guinea and south of the Philippines.

China:

Battle Fought Near Chuanhsien

Fighting raged 12 miles northeast of Chuanhsien on the Hunan-Kwangsi railway 67 miles from Kweilin, key Chinese defense city in Kwangsi Province, the Chinese High Command said.

Combat continued about 10½ miles east of Paoching, 63 miles west of Hengyang. Paoching is the objective of a seven-column Japanese thrust designed to guarantee the position of its garrisons along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway.

To the southeast, Japanese forces driving north from Suiki, their base in Hoisong Peninsula, were halted Sept. 9 in the southeastern suburbs of Limkong, junction point for five highways. Heavy fighting continued there, the High Command said.

To the East the Japanese in their offensive-defensive drive to guard the China Coast against expected American landings, have captured the important Chekiang provincial seaport of Wenchow and now hold about two thirds of the Province.

Wenchow, 225 miles south of Shanghai, fell to the enemy on Sept. 7, a Chinese communique said, adding that fighting still is in progress in the suburbs.

'Home Secretaries' at Quebec

Associated Press

Princess Alice Meets Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Churchill

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt (left) and Mrs. Winston Churchill (center) ride in the automobile of Princess Alice (right), wife of the Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada, who met them upon their arrival in Quebec, where their husbands are conferring.

An American Army: Its Component Parts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just what is an "army" of American armed forces?

It consists of two or more corps.

A corps, in turn, consists of two or more divisions, which the Army calls its basic striking weapon.

Going the other way, there are two or more "armies" to an Army Group. And there are two or more Army Groups under the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force, SHAEF.

President Hints of Parley With Stalin in Attendance

Continued from Page 1

tices of cartels is an objective that consistently follows from the liberal principles of international trade which this Government, under your direction, has consistently sought to implement through the trade-agreement program and other aspects of commercial policy."

Sir William Glasgow, High Commissioner of Australia to Canada, is coming to the conference from Ottawa. So is Richard M. Furth, Acting High Commissioner of New Zealand. No great significance is seen in their arrival, which simply puts them on an equality with Canadian representation through Prime Minister MacKenzie King.

It also is explained that the visit of Mr. Law is merely a courtesy call, as he is en route to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration conference at Montreal.

On the other hand, Rear Admiral Land's visit is said to deal with maritime transportation problems attendant on the Pacific war theater.

Economic Problems

Mr. Morgenthau's trip is supposed to be by air, but bad weather may block it. He is a member of the Roosevelt Cabinet committee dealing with over-all economic problems and his proposed visit indicates the broader realm into which Roosevelt-Churchill discussions may go.

There is no specific "opposite number" for Mr. Morgenthau here on the British side, but it is recalled that Mr. Churchill himself was Chancellor of the Exchequer dealing with finances, in years past.

Mr. Early today pooh-poohed speculative reports that Admiral Ernest J. King was to be chosen as "the Eisenhower of the Pacific."

He reported that two other spots had been selected as alternates for the present meeting. Quebec was hit upon only when it was definitely learned that Mr. Stalin could not attend.

Evidently strong hope of a three-power conference had been entertained, just as in the original Fairbanks conference that never came off.

Another Parley Due

Furthermore, the President declined to reveal what these two other spots were, for the given reason that he wanted to "keep them up his sleeve."

This appears to be a strong hint of a later three-power conference, following Quebec.

Picturesque details are available here of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King all under one roof in the historic fortification known as The Citadel, atop Quebec, and how the British Prime Minister is able to call on the American President, one floor above him, or vice versa, at any time of day or night.

Mr. Roosevelt's private suite has a map room 15 feet away with a communications room beyond that.

French Leaders Chart Plan To End Use of 'Black Market'

Continued from Page 1

lieve the situation in Southern France.

Parisians have lived for a week on such war stocks as they manage to scrape together, which has meant beans and noodles without butter or cheese. They have been getting vegetables by traveling on bicycles to the suburbs to fetch them. But meat at the "black market" still costs 100 francs a kilo, butter several hundred francs a kilo.

Parisians hesitate to offer the Americans the poor fare which they are forced to live upon at present and express the hope the Americans will not feel this inhospitality as regards food is a token of unfriendliness and ingratitude.

The French people have been deeply touched and amazed at the enormous quantity of food, mostly flour and biscuits, brought into Paris by British and American food convoys.

As one Frenchman put it, "what a wonderful contrast between the German Army, which lived off the country it occupied and took away all the food it could lay its hands on, and the Allied Armies, which not only bring in their own food across the ocean, and forbid soldiers to eat the French people's food, but actually give us great quantities of food, despite their own supply difficulties."

Marines and Souvenirs Arrive Back From Pacific

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13 (AP)—Carrying Japanese flags, swords, firearms, and other mementos of their action on Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Saipan, and Tinian, 637 United States Marines of the Second Division arrived yesterday after months of duty in the South and Central Pacific. It was the second contingent to land here in 10 days.

From San Francisco they were to proceed to San Diego by train, and after reclassification there, the Marines will receive lengthy furloughs.

Pin Point Bombing Beat Nazi Fliers

By the Associated Press

Paris, Sept. 13

Evidence of how the German Air Force has been battered and driven back into Germany was seen by U. S. Army Air Force damage inspectors viewing the wreckage of the Villa-Coublay Airdrome and assembly plant—formerly the Nazis' largest base in France.

From 25,000 feet American Fortress and Liberator bombardiers had pinpointed the hangars and smashed all but two of a couple of dozen in six raids starting in June, 1943.

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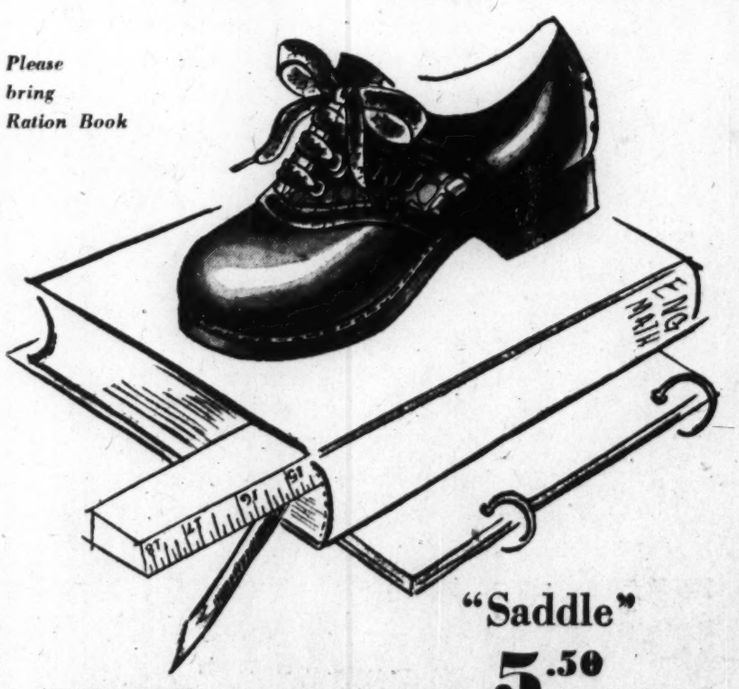

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Conant Hits Monopolies As Foe of U. S. Future

Continued from Page 1

promise of becoming leaders in science and technology."

As many as 5,000 scholarships would be awarded to members of high-school graduating classes each year, through nonpolitical committees in each state. The terms would include "support on a modest basis through four to seven years of further education."

Such a natural "scientific reserve" for national emergency service would cost perhaps $25,000,000 annually, he estimated—"a small sum compared with the billion or two that the proposed year of universal service would annually consume."

Dr. Conant praised the "situation which now exists by and large in the chemical industry." He expressed the "hope that in other industrial fields where research has as yet played but little part similar strong and keenly competing research and development units will arise."

Economists Praised

Dr. Conant said he did not want to slight other fields of learning. While admiring the key role of synthetic rubber in winning the war, he praised economists, for "without a proper fiscal policy for the Government we shall certainly lose the peace."

"One may well argue that we chemists have merely chosen a relatively easy and simple vocation," he added. He urged chemists not to "look down our noses at the economists" merely because "the divergence of view of competent experts" on the rubber program "was a different order of magnitude from that which exists today among economists of high standing as to the future fiscal policy of the United States."

If the United States after the war is to "live up" to its responsibilities in fostering all learning, Dr. Conant said, speaking "as an educator," there must be "a vastly increased support of public education—Federal funds administered through the states—and a much fairer distribution of educational opportunities at the college level."

Dr. Conant observed that "by and large it is in our unversities' laboratories and a few research institutes that the fundamental advances in physics and chemistry will be made," while "the new discoveries in applied science will with few exceptions, come from the industrial laboratories."

Funds for Program

He said he had "not as yet seen any proposal for the national support of pure science which seemed to me either desirable or feasible." However, for adequate support of postwar projects, he saw it as "inevitable that funds will flow for this purpose either from the profits of industry or the receipts of the National Government."

He was more concerned with the problem of finding "first-rate investigators" for universities than with the problem of universities finding "funds to support worthwhile investigations."

Dr. Conant urged improvement over the present system of faculty appointments for life without distinguishing between real and medium ability, and the system of burdening able men with undergraduate teaching.

Also, he urged industry to stop hiring promising men away from faculties, saying that in the long run applied natural science would suffer from lack of adequate inquiry at the theoretical level.

New 'Gas' Described

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Secrets of the world's most powerful motor fuel, the almost fabulous triptane which has four times the horsepower of 100-octane gasoline, were announced to the American Chemical Society today by Dr. Charles F. Kettering, of General Motors.

He reported General Motors has in operation a medium-size plant producing 5 to 10 barrels of the fuel a day for military, and official aviation experiments.

"A twelve-cylinder Allison airplane engine," he said, "has been operated on triptane blends at an output of well over 2,500 horsepower, although its rated horse power with 100-octane gasoline is only 1,500."

The new fuel for best results needs engines specially designed. General Motors is manufacturing it to experiment in inventing new types of automobile and airplane engines.

Triptane is made from petroleum. The cost, Dr. Kettering said, came down from a laboratory cost of over $3,000 a gallon a few years ago to a recent price of $35.

Chemists who heard the report said the first peace use for triptane is likely to be in aviation. Passenger planes will be able to fly both farther and faster with this fuel.

The chemists suggested triptane may usher in air express planes flying nonstop, coast-to-coast, in the stratosphere, at speeds now economically out of reach.

Family Reunion

Associated Press

Mrs. Dewey Joins Son in Welcoming Festivities

Mrs. George Dewey (center), mother of the Republican candidate for President, rides with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (left) and his wife (right) as they arrive at the City Hall of Owosso, Mich., Sept. 9. The town turned out to welcome its native son, who stopped off for a visit during his cross-country campaign tour as Republican standard-bearer.

Dewey Hails Maine Election As Omen of G. O. P. Victory

Continued from Page 1

publican Representatives won over their Democratic opponents forecasts the return of a Republican Senate as well as House, and reduces somewhat the divided-Congress argument against him. In fact, he proclaims it as reducing the argument to zero.

Counters Argument

It was that argument which he was countering when he used these words in comment on the Maine results: "It is becoming clear that the people have decided, not only in state but also in national government, as evidenced by the Maine congressional election figures, that the peace and prosperity of the United States and the world will be better served by the election of a new and competent administration, and that they propose to elect a Republican Congress to work with the new administration.

"That will bring a new and refreshing harmony between the executive and legislative branches of our Government, which we have so long needed and which is so essential to solution of the problems we will face next January."

Roosevelt Deductions

Mr. Dewey puts great emphasis upon the fact that the Republicans increased their majority in the gubernatorial election in Maine by 7.5 per cent and in the congressional elections by 7.9 per cent over 1940, and in both polled a greater majority than at any time in the history of the State.

While it is obviously premature to look upon the Maine returns as providing a conclusive forecast of the presidential election—"as goes Maine, so goes the nation" has been proved too inaccurate—there are several deductions of national significance which Republican strategists can justly make. If the increase in the Republican vote in the nation this fall is only one third—or a little less—as great as it was in Maine this week, Mr. Dewey is assured of election.

Outcome in Doubt

The Governor figures that a 2 per cent improvement in the G. O. P. vote over 1940 would carry the country.

If the 7.5 per cent jump in the Republican majority in Maine holds for the rest of the country—and no responsible Republican leader so predicts—it would be a G. O. P. landslide. Inevitably the decisive Maine victory gives the Dewey campaign a valuable and welcome lift and puts the Republican workers harder at work than ever.

At its minimum, the Maine outcome demonstrates beyond doubt that Governor Dewey is definitely in the race, that it is an unusually uncertain election, and that the campaign itself probably will play a determinative role in the final results. The outcome is open, not foreclosed, as it seemed to have been in the past three presidential elections.

In underlining the notable accuracy of the Gallup forecast of the Maine election—it predicted a 71 per cent Republican vote and the actual vote was 70.5 for the Governorship and 70.9 for the Representatives—Mr. Dewey left the impression with correspondents accompanying him that he had advance information that the next Gallup report might be showing a Dewey trend. Heretofore, the Gallup Poll has shown President Roosevelt with a narrow but winning electoral lead.

Thomas Prods Dewey

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Norman Thomas, Socialist Party candidate for President, after a transcontinental tour told a news conference that if Gov. Thomas E. Dewey "doesn't wake up the only vote he will get is the convinced anti-Roosevelt vote."

Texas Governor Predicts Democratic Sweep in State

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 13 (AP)—Gov. Coke R. Stevenson, who frequently has been at odds with the National Administration, predicted before the State Democratic Convention today "a complete victory for the Democratic ticket from top to bottom" in Texas next November.

Earlier, the Governor had said he would not speak at the session, which yesterday was taken over by pro-Roosevelt Democrats determined to name a slate of Roosevelt-Truman-pledged presidential electors.

He changed his plans after conferences with convention leaders who urged him to make the address.

Last week, the Governor flew to Washington to confer with President Roosevelt on the Texas elector situation.

Roosevelt Democrats were in firm control of a recessed State convention today and the early order of business listed naming a slate of electors bound to support the Roosevelt-Truman ticket.

This turn of events evolved from a convention which began yesterday and recessed after a fight that won pro-Roosevelt forces a clear victory over the Party faction which in May chose electors not pledged to support the Party nominees.

In two favorable votes the profourth termers took over control of the Party machinery for the next two years.

But the end of Texas' electors squabble was not immediately in sight. The beaten group served notice it would continue a struggle to retain, in court if necessary, the elector slate it put over at a May 23 convention.

Conditions Rejected

These electors were not bound to support the Party's nominees unless certain conditions were met. These conditions were rejected at the Chicago convention and 15 of the 23 electors announced they would cast their Electoral College votes for Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia.

The convention program mapped by the present State Executive Committee, which will be replaced before convention adjournment, was badly mauled.

There survived a recommendation that election laws of Texas be amended in a manner that will place control of party affairs completely in the hands of the party.

Little Steel Wage Revision Forecast by Head of C. I. O.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 13 (AP)—A prediction that the Little Steel formula would be revised upward within a week was given by Phillip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, to delegates at the United Automobile Workers convention today as they prepared to vote on the controversial no-strike pledge issue.

Mr. Murray, a member of the National War Labor Board, asked for "tolerance and understanding" at least until Sept. 18, when he said the outcome of the Little Steel formula case would be disclosed. The formula limits general wage increases to 15 per cent above Jan. 1, 1942, levels.

"I am satisfied the formula will be changed," he asserted. "It has to be revised in the interest of our country and people."

Speakers carried the fight to modify or rescind the no-strike pledge to the floor of the convention, while R. J. Thomas, President of the U. A. W., pleaded with delegates to "keep your feet on the ground."

Victor Reuther, brother of U. A. W. vice-president Walter P. Reuther and sponsor of a resolution which would limit the application of the no-strike pledge to war plants after Germany's defeat, urged delegates to "be realistic" in their deliberations upon the issue.

"Keep the no-strike pledge," he urged, "but decide under what circumstances it is going to be binding. With Germany's defeat, industry will be in a powerful spot to smash your union. Are we going to stand helpless before the corporations during the reconversion period while we are still fighting Japan?"

Ben Garrison, delegate from the Ford Motor Company's Highland Park plant, demanded that the pledge be rescinded. He charged management had "betrayed" labor by seeking to undermine collective bargaining processes while labor was keeping its part of the no-strike pledge.

Delegates evidenced considerable more unity on political matters last night by applauding generously an address by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, supporting the candidacy of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Ickes was interrupted frequently as delegates chuckled at the Secretary's references to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey as "the candidate in the blue serge suit" and "public trembler No. 1."

Split on Steel Pay

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Two National War Labor Board panels, set up to hear labor's demand for relaxation of the Little Steel wage ceiling, will submit divided reports to the Board, it was learned here.

While the panels are not charged with making any recommendations, it was understood that members of the panels do not see eye to eye on the "facts" in the reports which are due within a few days.

The group named to hear the Congress of Industrial Organizations' demand for a general wage increase to steel workers, informed sources said, will submit a report for the full panel, but labor and industry members will file supplemental reports.

The report on the American Federation of Labor's demand for a general boost in the wage ceiling has been prepared, these sources said, by the public member with the industry member concurring. A separate report, however, will be submitted by the labor member.

The steel workers have received all the increases to which they are entitled under the Little Steel formula, pegging wage raises to 15 per cent of the January, 1941, level.

The Board will study the reports, along with one from a "cost of living" committee headed by NWLB Chairman William H. Davis, and then forward its findings to President Roosevelt for a decision on elimination or retention of the Little Steel formula.

Louisiana Renames Senator Overton

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13 (AP)—Senator John H. Overton, who was first elected to the United States Senate in 1932 with the aid of the late Huey P. Long, won renomination to a third consecutive term in yesterday's Democratic primary in Louisiana by an overwhelming vote over three opponents.

The Democratic nomination is equivalent to election.

The entire incumbent Louisiana House delegation with the exception of Rep. James H. Morrison appeared to have been renominated along with Senator Overton, on the basis of incomplete, unofficial returns.

These returns indicated that Representative Morrison, of the Sixth Congressional District, would likely be in a runoff against H. Alva Brumfield of Baton Rouge.

Granddaughter of T. R. Supports Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Mrs. John G. Palfrey, Jr., a granddaughter of the late President Theodore Roosevelt, has assumed leadership of The Servicemen's Wives to Re-elect Roosevelt, a nation-wide organization.

In a statement to the press yesterday, Mrs. Palfrey, daughter of Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt and the late Maj. Kermit Roosevelt, declared the wives of servicemen were the "forgotten women" of the presidential campaign.

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House-Senate See Eye to Eye On Disposal of War Surpluses

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—A House-Senate effort to compose differences on demobilization and reconversion legislation collapsed yesterday, but on another postwar front the two bodies came to almost complete agreement on legislation for disposal of $100,000,000,000 of surplus war property.

The breakdown of the Reconversion Conference Committee negotiations came when the House conferees refused to budge in opposition to Senate provisions for unemployment compensation for 3,500,000 Federal workers and back-home travel pay, up to $200, for war workers.

However, hope was not abandoned on this legislation. It was agreed to ask the House on Monday for direct votes on new instructions for its conferees on these issues.

The House-Senate Conference Committee on Surplus War Property Disposal, after weeks of discussion, voted tentative agreement on a compromise plan smoothing out their disagreement on whether Congress should leave to the Army and Navy Munitions Board the control of critical and strategic materials and metals stockpiling.

Under the agreement, the Army and Navy Munitions Board must report to Congress within three months the materials it believes should be included in the Treasury Procurement Division's stockpile.

If the Board recommends against stockpiling an item, it is frozen in its owning agency for a year, during which Congress may act on whether to set aside the decision.

The bill as now revised sets up a four-member policy Board plus an Administrator with full executive authority to carry out its policies, but makes both Board and Administrator subject to a Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

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G. A. R. Gets $4,000 From Five Affiliates

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Grand Army of the Republic has received a total of $4,000 from five affiliated organizations to finance its operations during the coming year and enable it to plan for another encampment.

The money was presented by the Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., Daughters of Union Veterans, Sons of Union Veterans, and the latter's auxiliary at the G. A. R. encampment.

Lewis Hints Of Postwar Coal Strike

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 13 (AP)—John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, hinted today that coal miners may be forced into a postwar strike to gain improvements in mine-safety conditions.

Speaking to miners in their biennial convention, Mr. Lewis referred to the record of casualties as "a crying national shame."

Mr. Lewis particularly stressed the point that the Federal Government while in possession of the mines, as a result of strikes and threatened walkouts during the past 18 months, should have taken greater safety precautions.

Ray Edmundson, leader of autonomy forces in the U. M. W., demanded, meanwhile, that Mr. Lewis substantiate his statement that supporters of the Roosevelt Administration were financing the autonomy movement within the U. M. W.

"As an honorable man," Mr. Edmundson said in a statement, "and under good sportsmanship, he is under obligation to the convention to present documentary evidence to support his charges."

Mr. Edmundson, a former Lewis lieutenant is a candidate for Mr. Lewis' job.

Mr. Lewis fired the accusation in his keynote speech yesterday, terming the autonomy movement the work of a "mincing, lackadaisical, lace-pantied gigolo hired by the Administration to dethrone old John L."

Mr. Lewis criticized the Roosevelt Administration yesterday in his opening speech to the miners' convention, appealed to members indirectly to turn the President out of office, but gave no inkling whether he would ask them for an outright indorsement of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican presidential candidate.

Nye's Charge Hit By Junior Senator Of North Dakota

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—A charge in the Senate yesterday by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota that an offer of $110,000 was made "by one very close to the White House" to induce a World War veteran to run against him in this year's primary brought a denial from William Langer, the junior Republican Senator from North Dakota.

Senator Nye asserted that Joseph B. Keenan, former Assistant United States Attorney General, made the offer a year ago to Fay C. DeWitt of Minot, N. D., who declined it. Senator Nye said that the offer was made at a conference in the Hamilton Hotel here, and that Senator Langer had brought Mr. Keenan to the conference.

Senator Langer jumped to his feet at the conclusion of Senator Nye's speech and declared:

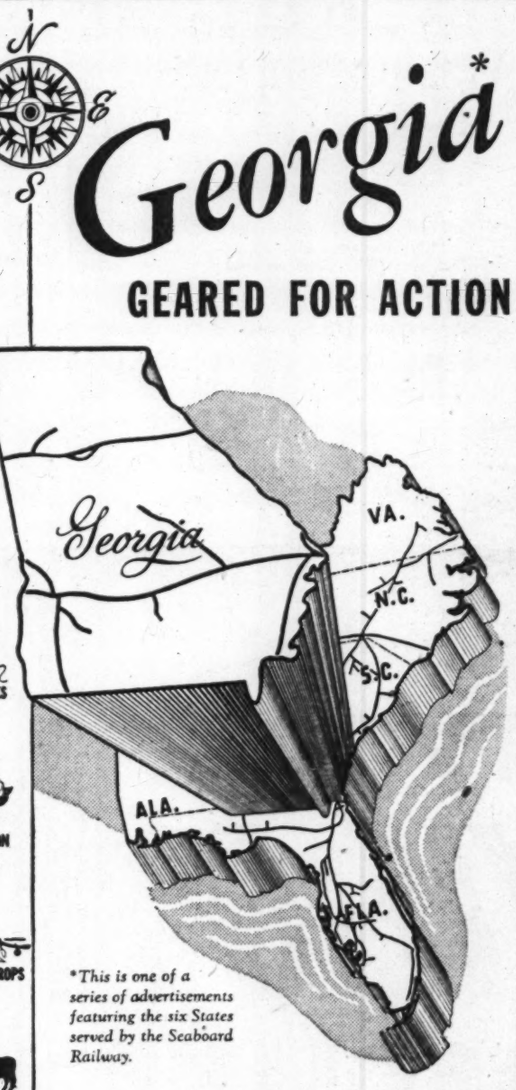
"I want to denounce as entirely false the statement that Mr. Joseph Keenan ever offered anybody a single dollar to become a candidate against the senior Senator from North Dakota."

Senator Nye won the June Republican primary and was trailed, in order, by Lynn U. Stambaugh, former National Commander of the American Legion, and Representative Usher L. Burdick, the latter carrying the indorsement of the Nonpartisan League, of which Senator Langer is one of the leaders.

Contacted at Cleveland, Mr. Keenan declared "Nye's statement is absolutely false."

Greek War Relief Clothes 350,000 During Past Year

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Spyros P. Skouras, National President of the Greek War Relief Association, has announced that more than 300,000 Greek children and 50,000 Greek adults have been provided with clothing valued at $5,000,000 during the past year.



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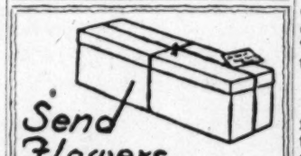

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Inquiry Centers on Coercion In $1 Contributions to P.A.C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Congressional investigation of campaign expenditures here today focused on the spot check to be made on $1 contributions to the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations to see if coercion was used.

Representative Clinton Anderson (D) of New Mexico, chairman of a special House committee, who announced the decision yesterday to make a spot check, also disclosed that the Committee for Constitutional Government had refused to supply a list of contributors, claiming it is nonpolitical, nonpartican and only an educational association.

Although the House group returned to Washington yesterday, an investigator, W. B. McCollum, remained here to continue study of the P. A. C., which is supporting the candidacy of President Roosevelt.

Other Visits Planned

Mr. McCollum said he also planned to visit offices of the Constitutional Educational League, headed by Joseph P. Kamp, and the Union for Democratic Action, of which Prof. Reinhold Niebuhr of Union Theological Seminary is chairman.

The incorporated Committee for Constitutional Government has Dr. Edward A. Rumeley as chairman and Sumner Gerard as treasurer.

The books of the P. A. C. organization, headed by Sidney Hillman, were opened to the House committee for a scanning of names of 11,500 contributors to its $1 drive on the basis of testimony at Washington hearings that coercive methods were figuring in the fund-raising drive.

At Constitutional Committee headquarters, Dr. Rumeley refused to list the contributors to his group, whose founder was Frank Gannett, newspaper publisher, and whose literature specializes in charges of socialistic objectives, even to the extent of "nazification of 'America" under the New Deal.

Full Deliberation

Representative Anderson said further action on the constitutional committee claim to exemption from inquiry must await full committee deliberation.

The Rumeley forces are beneficiary of a near-$400,000 fund this year to finance sponsorship of literature, raido talks, and other circularization in the interests of an "unimpaired" American constitutional system, which Mr. Anderson said he found typified in a pamphlet featuring denunciation of "the New Deal-Communist Axis" as leading the nation "into the jaws of the Moloch of all-out Federal and anti-American control of private interests."

"I don't think that was intended to advance the prospects of President Roosevelt," Mr. Anderson observed.

Mr. Anderson's committee colleagues on the rounds were Representatives John J. Sparkman and E. C. Gathings, Democrats, of Alabama and Arkansas, respectively; August H. Andresen, Minnesota Republican, and John A. Caddell and W. B. McCollum, of the staff.

Hillman Asked Inquiry

In contrast to the surprise call paid at the Rumeley offices, the P. A. C. records examination was at Mr. Hillman's request and, based on copies of reports filed with the House Clerk under the Corrupt Practices Act, showed expenditures up to $33,013 in primary elections for House members, of which $13,000 was spent in New York State, and up to $18,000 on senatorial contests, with $55,000 available for expenditure and a "frozen" $300,000 that cannot be used for final Federal office electioneering.

Of the congressional spending total, high lights were $5,000 each for the successful Manhattan primary contests of Representative Vito Marcantonio, nominee of all three recognized parties in the Eighteenth Congressional District, and of Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., resentatives Hamilton Fish, Jr., in three-party nominee in the Twenty-second District; $3,000 in the unsuccessful campaigns against renomination of Republican Representatives Hamilton Fish, Jr., in New York's reconstituted Twenty-ninth District, and Representative Walter G. Andrews of the Fortieth District.

In the Senate field, the P. A. C. spent $8,500 to renominate the Florida and Oklahoma Democratic incumbents, Claude Pepper and Elmer Thomas; $4,500 on the Idaho campaign which defeated Senator D. Worth Clark, Democrat, and a one-time America First speaker, and $5,000 on the unsuccessful North Dakota Republican campaign of Representative Usher L. Burdick agains: Senator Gerald P. Nye.

$10 Levies Reported

Informants on P. A. C. affairs were Calvin B. Baldwin, assistant chairman of the Hillman Committee, and John J. Abt, counsel, a further itemization being receipts of $11,504 since the committee began its $1 drive in localities.

The spot check of contributors to follow next week is premised on complaints that workers have been assessed as high as $10 each for the campaign, none of which shows in the records, Mr. Anderson said.

The Constitutional Government Committee which successfully routed investigators of the 1938 Minton Senate lobbying inquiry is under special scrutiny by the 1944 House subcommittee, for the "coincidence" of its $112,000 fund-raising drive in Texas this year, just as the Democrats of the Lone Star State were waging their sharp primary fight between New Deal and old-line forces. In particular, Mr. Anderson said, the inquiry is concerned with the Committee's special arrangement with its Texas affiliate to allot 35 per cent of collections to spending there instead of its customary procedure of bringing all funds raised into the Committee's national coffer.

Indians Change Blankets

The Taos Indians of New Mexico wear white blankets in summer and red and blue in winter.

Bar Group Backs Use of Peace Force

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—What is intended to be a universal responsible and potent world organization empowered to use force to preserve the peace and integrated closely with the present World Court is proposed in action taken by the American Bar Association in convention here.

The resolution adopted yesterday by the House of Delegates and expected to be acted upon favorably today or tomorrow by the Assembly, while opposed by some as not sufficiently strong or specific, goes further in many respects as it is, many believe, than either of the major political parties in their consideration of the issue.

Power Limited

The resolution steps boldly into the area of organizational and legislative machinery and unequivocally advocates the force of arms to carry out the decisions of this world body. It ventures, also, to refute objections that collaboration of this kind means loss of real national sovereignty. While the Association has during the past two or three years repeatedly taken a stand favoring world collaboration, this action if given final approval will put it on record for the first time behind armed enforcement of the peace. Neither has the Association previously gone so deeply into the mechanics of such an organization.

The resolution declares that the proposed organization for security "should include an international judiciary, an executive council or world council, and a representative assembly, the powers of such international organization to be subject to the limitation that any legislation by it shall not be binding upon a member nation until such legislation has been referred to such nation and it has agreed to be bound."

It is further proposed that the obligatory jurisdiction of the international judiciary to decide justiciable controversies in accordance with international law should be defined and limited and that the international organization should be empowered to provide for the fair settlement of justiciable controversies through mediation or other peaceful processes.

Original Draft Revised

"The international organization," it states, "should be empowered with the use of force where necessary to maintain international order, prevent aggression or acts of war by any nation, and enforce the decisions of the international judiciary."

A revision of an original draft which had provided that "all peace-loving nations" should form the basis of this security body neglects to specify whether, intentionally or not, its composition or membership but universal participation is implied in other language of the resolution and suggested in the open discussions.

The proposal is a compromise between elements within the Association which on the one hand would offer a detailed blueprint of world organization machinery and on the other hand would oppose therance of those ends to establish and maintain the means of fair and peaceful relations with all nations."

The resolution adopted specifies further that the present Permacommitments to strong world collaboration. It is far from the isolationist stand taken by the more conservative opposition in the discussions. Final action, however, was unanimous.

The resolution does declare "as unnecessary and unwise the creation of any manner of supergovernment or superstate."

Powers Broadened

Dealing with, if slightly obliquely, the question of loss of sovereignty, the resolution notes that "the essence of the sovereignty of a nation is its freedom and power to establish justice for its own citizens at home and abroad, promote their general welfare and provide for peace and security among them; and in furnent Court of International Justice shall be continued and its jurisdictions and powers broadened as the highest tribunal in the national organization. This proposal will be supplemented today or tomorrow, it is expected, by action on another report providing for a novel system of international "circuit courts" in the capitals of each nation.

Judge Orie L. Phillips of California, a member of the committee which drafted the above resolution, speaking before an open forum on the subject this morning, voiced objection to an "international state" and declared that delegation to a legislative body of power to enact a code of international law binding on us would involve surrender of our national sovereignty. He readily accepts a "world organization" with an "administrative branch" authorized to impose sanctions and if need be resort to naval, military, or air force to prevent aggression and to enforce the decrees of the international tribunals.

Fishbein Minimizes Socialized Medicine

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 13 (AP)—Regardless of who is elected President, there is little ground for fear of socialist-totalitarianism in either the nation or its medical profession in the next four years, Dr. Morris Fishbein, Editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, told the annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

He reported a survey of American doctors at home and overseas indicated they would have no part in socialized medicine "in the Communist sense," but he urged spread of a private system of group insurance which he said 20,000,000 workers already have taken out.

Dr. Fishbein warned, however, that a postwar depression might permit Government intervention in medicine, pharmacy, and allied fields. He acknowledged need for better medical care in some areas, and suggested that 20,000 young doctors now in the armed services who have never had civilian practice might be given their best opportunities in these regions.

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Women's Power in Election Cited by New York G. O. P.

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—Organization strategy of party affairs has center stage with the New York Republican State Committee here this week as Edwin F. Jaeckle, Chairman, opened the October registration canvass at a two-day session of women partisans in Elmira today, at which speakers stressed the balance-of-power status of the feminine voter contingent in the November election.

Held under the auspices of the State Federation of Republican Women's Clubs, with Miss Jane Todd, Assemblywoman and President of the group, presiding, the Elmira proceedings took on the aspect of a seminar of campaign training to bring New York's pivotal bloc of 47 electoral votes into the Republican column, with Mr. Jaeckle leading off in "A Challenge to Party Workers."

A luncheon forum featuring a speech on "the moral issues of the campaign" by Thomas J. Curran, Secretary of State in the Thomas E. Dewey Governorship and candidate for the United States Senate against the Democratic incumbent, Robert F. Wagner, also heard talks by Representative W. Sterling Cole of Bath, N. Y., and Clarence Budington Kelland, national committeeman from Arizona.

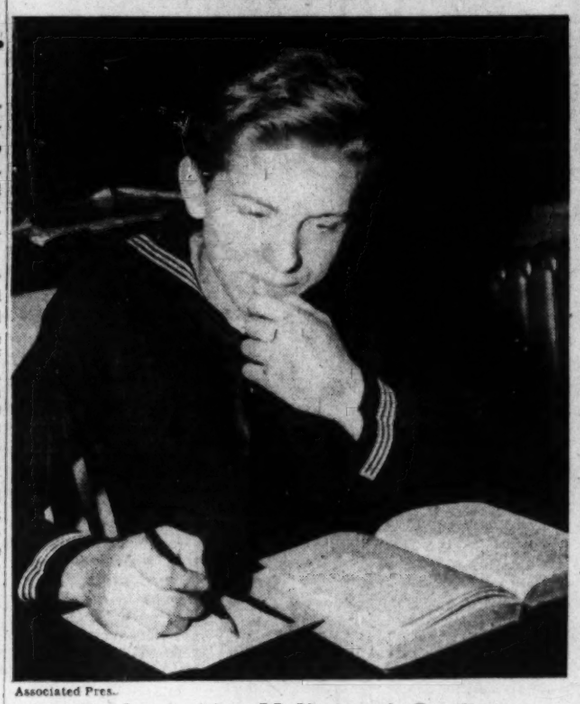
The meeting touches off a preregistration program that will head up further in three regional county leader meetings with the state leadership scheduled for Sept. 15 in New York City; Sept. 21 in Albany, and Sept. 29 in Rochester. The impending state registration dates are Oct. 9 in New York City and Oct. 13-14 and 20-21 in the heavily Republican upstate area.

Mr. Curran, now in his second week of riding the state circuit companioned by the seasoned Republican upstater, Lieut. Gov. Joe R. Hanley, joined with Mr. Jaeckle today in affirming a cheerful party aspect of things that was "indicative of tremendous upstate pluralities for the whole ticket," and would better the 640,000-vote Hanley special-election lead for Lieutenant Governor in that area last year.

Making the women's meeting occasion for first formal upstate talk of his tour, the United States Senate Republican candidate centered his fire on "communistic trends—the creeping paralysis of the collectivist idea," declaring that "the defeat of the New Deal is the only American alternative to socialism."

Mr. Jaeckle reported to the women that surveys of every county show that voters in both the old parties and independents are alarmed over the prominence given the Sidney Hillman Political Action Committee by President Roosevelt, seeing in the P. A. C. activity "an alien proposition."

From Battles to Books



Associated Press.

Freshman After 13 Normandy Landings

After nearly 40 days of standing regular watches and helping to attend to the wounded during hours he should have been sleeping, 15-year-old Coast Guard Seaman Gerald W. Haddon of Chicago argued with the master-at-arms who tried to wake him from an eventual heavy sleep. In inquiries which followed, his true age was disclosed, he explained as he passed through Boston on the way home recently. Despite his desire to stay with his crew mates, he was shipped back to school.

British Plan Big Network Of Airways

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 13—The British Government already has drawn up plans for spreading British aircraft over the airways of the Empire and Commonwealth, according to Capt. Harold Balfour, Undersecretary for Air, in a speech at Maidenhead.

In the face of Donald W. Douglas' statement on signing a contact for 93 new super airliners in New York that United States postwar leadership in world air transport is now definitely assured, there is some criticism of the British Government's commercial air policy in this country.

Captain Balfour admitted that Britain at present has much leeway to make up, but claimed that this was the indispensable consequence of the agreed war policy of Britain and the United States which permitted the United States to concentrate on the production of transport planes while Britain made combat machines.

Captain Balfour defended this policy on the ground that Britain had to concentrate on defeating the Luftwaffe, but promised that now that the Luftwaffe was definitely beaten Great Britain can begin to give attention to catching up in the realm of commercial aviation.

De Gaulle Demands Share In Plans for Freed Europe

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP) — Secretary Hull said today he thought that unquestionably France should be consulted on plans for the military control of Germany.

He made the comment in response to a question at his press conference but avoided making any statement on more specific inquiries as to whether the present French administration should be given a place on the European Advisory Commission or any other commission which will be concerned with German administration.

PARIS, Sept. 13 (AP)—As President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met in Quebec and presumably considered Europe's immediate future, Gen. Charles de Gaulle declared that France wanted full participation in discussion and adoption of plans for conquered Germany and liberated Europe.

In an address to an Assembly of the National Council of Resistance, General de Gaulle declared:

"We believe it is in the better interests of all mankind that the arrangements which tomorrow will govern the fate of conquered Germany should not be discussed and adopted without France, because there is no power more interested than France in what concerns the neighbor with which she has had for more than 2,000 years to occupy herself more than with any other.

"If there were any persons anywhere who doubted what this oppressed nation wanted, or its capacity to handle itself, I suppose they are now definitely enlightened," the General told cheering resistance leaders and followers who crowded the big auditorium of Chaillot Palace for his first major address since the liberation.

General de Gaulle reiterated the intent of the Provisional Government, as soon as war prisoners and deportees can be returned home to hold an election by universal suffrage of "all men and women of our country." French women have never had the right to vote.

General de Gaulle declared that, in future battles for Germany's defeat, and in the occupation itself, "we intend to participate in as large a measure as possible."

He reported the Germans still had a hold in 15 of France's 84 departments, and he said the better part of France's communications were still "paralyzed" from the ravages of war.

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Independence for Austria? Economic Perils Strew Path

By Ernest S. Pisko
Writing for The Christian Science Monitor

After the defeat of Germany, Austria is to be administered by a mixed American-British-Russian commission, it has been disclosed in Washington.

The inter-Allied commission, it is understood, is to assist the Austrian population in attaining political and economic security and making the country "free and independent," as proclaimed in the Moscow Declaration of November, 1943.

Thus, in some respects, the situation in which Austria will find itself at the end of the war will be similar to that of November, 1918, when an inter-Allied Military Commission established itself in Vienna.

Once more that central European country, equaling the State of South Carolina in size and the State of Illinois in population, is to become independent by order of the great powers.

Once more it may prove easier to bring about political autonomy than economic security. It may, indeed, turn out again that too rigorous an interpretation of the term "political independence" will hamper the solution of the economic problem.

And once more "autonomy by command" may be considered "punitive isolation" by a sizable number of Austrians and may cause inner tensions similar to those that rent the little Republic during the 20 years of its pre-Hitlerian existence.

On the other hand, some of the conditions prevailing at the close of this war will differ radically from the state of affairs in the central Europe of November, 1918.

Relations With Czechoslovakia

While World War I ended in an outburst of exaggerated nationalism and a disastrous centrifugal movement on the part of the Danube nations, there is some reason for hope that the idea of economic collaboration will attract more followers than it did 26 years ago. Particularly with regard to Czechoslovak - Austrian postwar relations, the prospects are definitely on the bright side.

Czechoslovak President Eduard Beneš and several prominent members of his Government more than once have expressed their sympathy toward Austria and their willingness to establish close economic ties between the two countries. As disclosed in the August issue of the New York German - language newspaper Austro-American Tribune, an Austrian committee for collaboration with Czechoslovakia has been formed in London and is co-operating with a corresponding Czechoslovakian society. The aim of the two organizations is to bring about a "mutually beneficial collaboration between the two countries on the basis of common views and objectives in internal and external policy."

There also will be less reason for friction with Hungary and Italy than existed in 1918.

Relations between Austria and Hungary will be determined largely by the latter country's actions during the final stages of the war and by the constitution of the Hungarian postwar government. If conservative groups in the United States and in Great Britain were to allow the Hungarian "gentry" to stay in power, inclusion of Hungary into a Danubian economic federation would be practically out of the question. If, however, a nonfeudal government were to carry out the long-overdue social and constitutional reforms, an Austro-Hungarian rapprochement could be predicted with near certainty.

Italy is the only neighbor against which Austria is expected to raise territorial claims. The Austrians have never reconciled themselves to the loss of South Tirol, and, though the Hitler-Mussolini agreement of October, 1939, resulted in the transfer of the majority of Austrians from South Tirol to other parts of Austria and Germany, there seems no valid reason the movement should not be reversed and the region between the Brenner Pass and Bolzano returned to its original owner.

The return of South Tirol would also have some bearing on Austria's economic situation. Not only has that Province always been a large exporter of high-quality fruits, but, as one of the world's most famous centers of tourist traffic, it has helped the state treasury to a considerable amount of foreign currency.

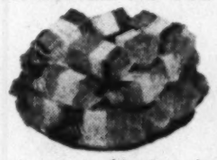
Food Requirements

Yet neither an amicable settlement of the South Tirol question nor the granting of international loans could take care of Austria's economic needs. Despite remarkable progress between the years from 1918 to 1938, Austrian agriculture still is unable to meet the country's food requirements.

In order to pay for the necessary imports, Austria must have markets for its industry. It is this fact which is bound to stand in the way of absolute political independence. The trade and tariff agreements without which Austria is unable to exist will have to be paid for with political concessions.

What these concessions are to be, no one can predict at this moment, except for two things: A union with Germany will be ruled out by all the Allied powers and the restoration of the Hapsburg dynasty will be objected to by some of them. Considering that the Austrian refugees in the United States and Great Britain are in violent disagreement about the feasibility of either stipulation, it seems fair to assume that public opinion in Austria itself hardly will be unanimous on these or other issues. Six years of Nazi occupation have undoubtedly produced strong antipathy in Austria against anything "German."

CARAMEL NU-COS



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The Home Forum

No Disappointment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How keen is the edge of disappointment to human sense, yet how prone are mortals to indulge in visions of some desired good, only to have their expectations crushed in its failure to materialize.

Surely, from a good God, who governs His creation wisely and well, can come no effect but that which is good. Surely, from Him of whom it is written, "The blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich, and he addeth no sorrow with it" (Proverbs 10:22), could flow no reversal of such blessing. Then disappointment and frustration, being wholly negative, are not of God and can have no rightful place in our experience. They cannot darken our thinking without our consent.

The gaining of dominion in our own thinking, whereby we attain harmony in our affairs, can be learned by the study and practice of the teachings of Christian Science. These teachings in all their simplicity are based on the teaching and practice of Christ Jesus. His command, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God" (Matthew 6:33), included no human plan or outlining to be defeated or frustrated but rather relied on the all-governing Mind. He sought only to reflect that Mind which, knowing no evil, could do no evil.

* * *

Human will is the precursor of disappointment. That will, while praying, would outline the answer to its prayer. "God is not influenced by man," writes Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 7). And she adds: "The 'divine ear' is not an auditory nerve. It is the all-hearing and all-knowing Mind, to whom each need of man is always known and by whom it will be supplied."

To reach the heaven-born conviction of God's government of the universe, to know that His will is done, and that it is good, brings the greatest peace and relaxation known to man. It forestalls disappointment and destroys that human sense of responsibility which seeks to bring about by material means what it sees as desirable. True prayer seeks no material end or objective, therefore knows no frustrated hope; but in its subjugation of the human to the divine, it attains that which is far better than anything the human will might dictate. With the sense of at-one-ment which true prayer brings, one finds the divine will and purpose to be wholly satisfying.

* * *

This was proved true in the experience of a mother who expected to have her son home for the Christmas holidays from "somewhere at sea." However, she received a letter from him saying that there was no possibility of his getting home. Being a student of Christian Science, she recognized the need of getting closer to God, and through earnest study and prayer she endeavored to do so. She was rewarded by a greater conviction of God's good government of His children than she had ever known, a conviction which stilled all material desire and brought the peace that passeth understanding. Shortly afterward her son called from a home port to say he had a leave and would be home in a few days.

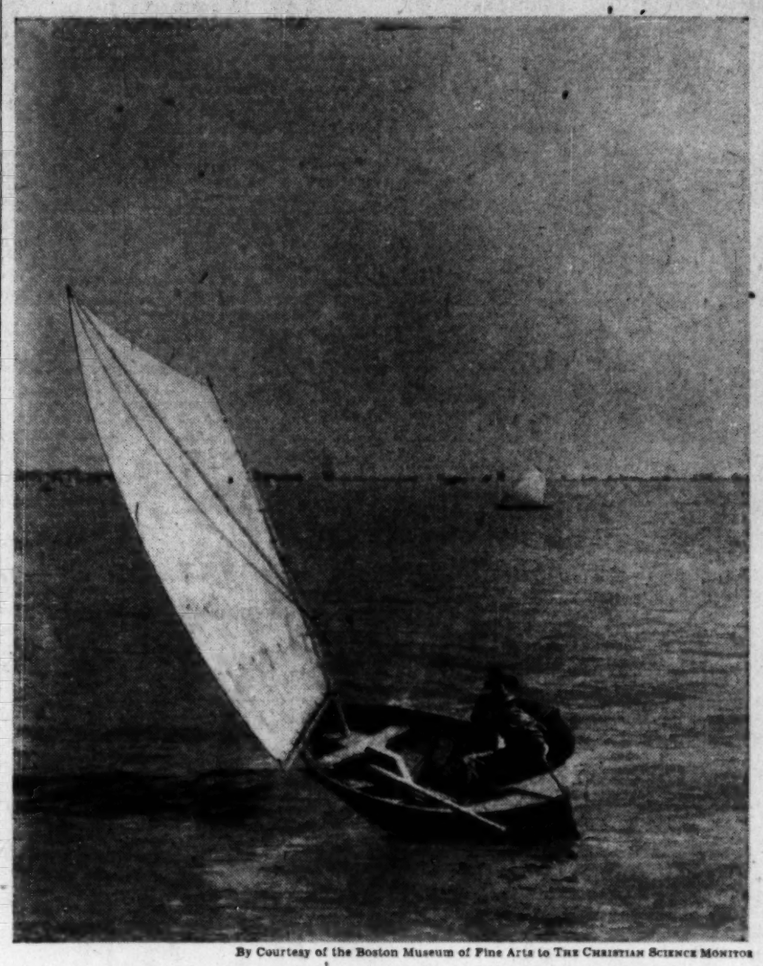
In the uplifted thought which joins in the goodness of God and the perfection of His work can be found no fear of blasted hopes, for the humility which recognizes the allness of God builds up no material desires. Rather is it content to trust the future to a power which sees farther than can mere human wisdom, and rejoices in the freedom of such trust.

* * *

We are the masters of the thoughts which knock at our mental doors. Let us bar the negative ones, even when they come accompanied by what appears to be their confirmation in disappointing human experiences, for nothing is true or real which is not of God, good. Through the understanding of this truth we are given dominion over the efforts of the carnal mind to disrupt the harmony of our affairs.

To feel that we can master rather than be mastered by circumstances strengthens hope and gives faith a firmer rock upon which to stand, and the secret of the attainment of such a sense of power lies within the realization of our at-one-ment with God, who is all-power. Evil, regardless of how or in what form it may present itself, or with what degree of tenacity, is no more real or powerful than the sense we entertain of it. It can no more fight against Truth than darkness can fight against light. Then let us arise in spiritual strength to put it out of our thought, our lives, and the world.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese.]



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"STARTING AFTER THE RAILBIRDS": *A Painting by Thomas Eakins*

TIME HAS ELEVATED Thomas Eakins (1844-1916) to a loftier niche than was assigned him by his own generation. Today he is estimated among the foremost American artists, called the greatest portraitist since John Singleton Copley. As a naturalist, he is considered "the Courbet of American artists."

Eakins was a Philadelphian, trained at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. He studied in Paris with Gérôme and Bonnat; he went to Spain to study the pictures by Velasquez. Then in 1870 he returned to America and settled in Philadelphia where he taught and painted. Outwardly, his life seemed uneventful, but actually he was absorbed in the American scene. He remained indifferent to the poetic effusions of romantic painters, which were welcomed by the clientèle of the day. Eakins was imbued with the spirit of the realist, ever observant of the scenes and activities of everyday life; though they may have seemed unimpressive to others, tiresome, plain, and purposeless as a vehicle of artistic expression. Eakins, however, was not alone; there were a few other realists at home, and a great many abroad. They magnified the world of the painter and writer incalculably.

There was a detachment in the attitude of Eakins, who did not wish to impose a personal viewpoint upon his portrayals of people and episodes. He did not avoid the harsh, the awkward, the matter-of-fact, if it was a qualifying attribute. He did not idealize the features of his sitters who were rarely handsome or fashionable. But he did set down what he saw with clarity and fidelity, and with a firmness that permitted no arbitrary effect. If he saw darkness and awkwardness, he reported it, and the forthright manner of presentation proved disarming to his contemporaries. That strength of conviction proved to be his strength as an artist.

From the city environment came the other subjects, including pastimes and sports. They were painted with the same thorough grasp. Eakins painted subjects of coaching, swimming, sailing, rowing, and boxing. He himself enjoyed rowing. In the canvas, "Mac Schmitt in a Single Scull," Eakins painted himself in the middle distance on the Schuylkill River, pulling on his oars.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Não há decepção

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta página

QUÃO penetrante é o gume da decepção ao sentido humano, e no entanto, como são os mortais inclinados a abandonarem-se às visões de um desejado bem, para verem destruídas suas expectativas quando deixam elas de se materializar.

Certamente que de um bom Deus que governa a Sua criação sàbiamente e bem, não pode advir outro efeito senão o bom. Evidentemente que d'Aquele de quem se escreveu: "A benção do Senhor é a que enriquece; e não lhe acrescenta dôres" (Provérbios 10:22), não poderia manar nenhuma revogação de tal benção. Portanto, decepção e frustração, sendo inteiramente negativas, não são de Deus e não podem ter lugar na nossa experiência. Não podem escurecer o nosso pensar sem o nosso consentimento.

A consecução de domínio no nosso próprio pensar, por meio do qual alcançamos a harmonia em nossos afazeres, pode ser aprendida pelo estudo e prática dos ensinamentos da Ciência Cristã. Êsses ensinamentos, em toda a sua simplicidade, são baseados no ensinamento e prática de Cristo Jesús. Sua determinação "Buscai primeiro o reino de Deus" (Mateus 6:33), não incluia plano ou delineação humano para ser destruído ou frustrado, porem confiança na Mente que tudo-governa. Êle só procurou reflectir aquela Mente que, não conhecendo o mal, não podia fazer mal.

* * *

O desejo humano é que induz à decepção. Êsse desejo, quando orando, planeja a resposta à sua própria oração. "Deus não é influenciado pelo homem," escreve Mary Baker Eddy em *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras), pg. 7, e acrescenta: "O 'ouvido divino' não é um nervo auditivo. É a Mente, tudo-ouvindo e tudo-sabendo, à qual todas as necessidades do homem são sempre conhecidas, e pela qual serão supridas."

Conseguir a convicção celestial, de que Deus governa o universo, saber que a Sua vontade é feita, e que é bôa, concede a maior paz e descanso que o homem conhece. Evita a decepção e destrói aquela sensação humana de responsabilidade, que procura realizar por meios materiais, o que vê como desejavel. A verdadeira oração não procura um fim material ou objetivo, de sorte que não conhece esperança frustrada; mas pela subjugação do humano ao divino, alcança cousa muito melhor do que a que o desejo humano possa ditar. Com a sensação de comunhão que traz a verdadeira oração, descobre-se serem o desejo e propósito divinos inteiramente satisfatórios.

* * *

Isso foi provado na experiência de certa mãe que esperava seu filho para as festas de Natal, "de um ponto qualquer no mar". Êste escreveu-lhe, porém, dizendo não ser possivel sua ida. Estudante de Ciência Cristã, ela percebeu a necessidade de maior aproximação com Deus e, por meio de diligente estudo e oração, se esforçou para tal conseguir. Ela foi recompensada com uma grande convicção do bom govêrno de Deus em relação a Seus filhos, como nunca antes conhecera, convicção essa que silenciou todo o desejo material e trouxe-lhe a paz que passa a compreensão. Logo depois seu filho avisou-lhe, de um pôrto onde se achava, que estava de licença e que chegaria à casa dentro de poucos dias.

No pensamento elevado que se associa à bondade de Deus e à perfeição do Seu trabalho não pode ser encontrado o receio de esperanças frustadas, porque a humildade que reconhece a totalidade de Deus não engendra desejos materiais. Pelo contrário, contenta-se em confiar o futuro a um poder que vê mais longe do que é possivel à mera sabedoria humana, e regosija-se na liberdade de uma tal confiança.

* * *

Somos senhores dos pensamentos que batem às nossas portas mentais. Barremos os que forem negativos, mesmo quando venham acompanhados pelo o que aparênta ser a confirmação de experiências humanas decepcionantes, pois que nada é verdadeiro ou real se não pertence à Deus, o bem. Pelo conhecimento dessa verdade nos é dado o domínio sôbre os esforços da mente carnal para destruir a harmonia nos nossos afazeres.

Sentir que podemos dominar em vez de sermos dominados pelas circunstâncias, fortalece a esperança e oferece à confiança uma rocha mais firme onde se possa manter, e o segredo de se conseguir essa sensação de poder está na realisação da nossa comunhão com Deus, o todo-poderoso. O mal, em qualquer modalidade ou fórma que se apresente, ou gráu de tenacidade, não é mais real nem mais poderoso do que o julgamos ser. Não pode lutar contra a Verdade mais do que a escuridão contra a luz. Elevemo-nos pois na fortaleza de espírito para expulsá-lo do nosso pensamento, da nossa vida e do mundo.

Robin Song

After the spring has gone, he sings again,
Calling up rain for us. His speckled brood
Have grown gay scarlet feathers over their breasts
And found a golden song in every bill,
As the year goes tarnished with the slanting sunbeams.
But he remembers and makes us live again
The wonder of hillside roads and the smell of lilacs.

ALLEN E. WOODALL

Our Defeat on Helvellyn

THERE IS ONE chance in five of seeing the sun rise on Helvellyn—3118 ft.; Snowdon is 3560 ft. War-time conditions do not, of course, encourage night climbing in the Lake District. The last bus into Grasmere is about 10 p. m., and double summer time makes the sunrise due after 6 a. m. Those eight hours have to be spent somehow, preferably not on the top of Helvellyn, which is an exceedingly cold place, even in July.

We dawdled about Grasmere until midnight, and then started up the ghyll, resolving to be lazy during what is normally a two-hour climb. The summer nights are never very dark, and it was not difficult to see the rough track, and occasionally Grasmere Lake caught the light of the moon, which was mostly behind the clouds. We rested twice, and doubled the normal time of climbing. At Grizedale Tarn, just over the lip of the pass, we proposed to waste another hour, but Grizedale Tarn is a wind trap; there were drifts of cold rain, and in ten minutes we were glad to be moving again. . . .

We stumbled along the stony track and were almost upon the cairn and shelter before we saw the dark head of Helvellyn among the shrouds of mist. With a rush we occupied the leeward corner of the shelter. . . .

And then we had two and a half hours to wait with nothing to do. We drew our capes over our heads, with the wind from Thirlmere whipping over the ridge and screeching and roaring into the abyss below. Sometimes the wind fell to a whine, and then to a breath; after that came rain. It fell in shattering streams on our capes, and our unprotected legs caught the full force of it as we sat, sodden and cheerless, on the hard, cold rocks. There was nothing to be seen. The utmost peak of Helvellyn, though only ten yards away, was hidden in the mist. Why on earth, we thought, do we take our pleasure thus?

About 5 a. m. the grey wall of mist turned to white, and we knew that day was coming. But there would be no sunrise to see, so we set off down to Grasmere, and went by the Wythburn path so as to get below cloud level quickly. Soon, however, the clouds to the west parted with surprising suddenness and gave us a fine view of rugged, streaming mountain-side. The rift widened and we began to think it might clear.

Back we raced to the top of the ridge. High in the sky were pink, fleecy clouds. Below, stretches of Ullswater gleamed dully, and along the horizon was a long, ruddy-pink cloud—the herald of the dawn. We ran along the ridge, waiting for the first flicker. Now and then great banks of cloud drifted across and obscured the view. Each time the clouds parted, the eastern horizon was subtly changed, but in one of those periods, when clouds blotted out the view, the sun must have risen and slipped behind a cloud. . . .

Soaking wet, tired, but cheerful and incredibly hungry, we hurried down the stony track to Grasmere. This must be counted as one of our four unsuccessful attempts out of five. But we were well satisfied. And that breakfast at Grasmere!—From "Defeat and Success on Helvellyn," by K. T., in *The Countryman*, 1944. (Idbury, Oxfordshire, England.)

Sound as Opposed to Noise

IT IS NOT imagination when I state that I can bear with equanimity . . . the noise of gunfire during raids; of convoys of tanks, trucks, and Bren carriers thundering along the highway; of the wartime urgency of the news bulletin for those who have to go off to work early; of workmen and builders hammering and shouting at their overtime job of setting destruction to rights. These, to me, represent sound as opposed to noise. My attitude to the former is acquiescent and then relaxed. . . .

And I not only accept, but truly enjoy natural and elemental noise; wind and rain and thunder, weir and waterfall, however near and however strong. . . . Cocks crowing, cows lowing (though not when their calf has been taken away from them), the romantic quality of all train sounds (except shunting) provided one is not staying in the Hôtel de la Gare or in that bijou dwelling on the railway embankment—I cannot explain why I place trains among "natural and elemental" sounds I genuinely enjoy, but I recall how amazed I was when Arnold Bennett produced a little box of pink wax pellets from his waistcoat pocket, and recommended them earnestly for stuffing in the ears during the early mornings of early spring when the bird choir is loud and exultant.

But it is when I am helplessly exposed to noise that is categoried under "pleasure," when I have to participate in other people's idea of "entertainment" which they have not the decency to concentrate within their own radius, but allow to splay out and splash in all directions, it is then that reason is lost and I cease to be a civilised human being. Ophelia sings in a lucid moment: "Lord, we know what we are, but know not what we may be." And I, in my lucid moments, have sometimes wondered by what process I have been translated into that Old Wet Blanket whom I remember over and over again from the angle of my own youth, my own uncomprehending youth. We know what we are, but we know not what we may be.—G. B. STERN, in "Trumpet Voluntary." (New York: Macmillan, 1944.)

Found in the Dense Fog

FOG IS THE despair of all travelers. Even the golden landscape of Southern California is often at the mercy of obliterating mists, floating in from the Pacific. It is strange how, looking back over my mental scrapbook, I find that the most vivid and cherished pictures were impressed during fog-filled journeys.

There was the night, for example, when we were driving through the San Diego mountains. Such a fog blew in that we could only crawl along the road, yard by yard. Finally, lost and bewildered, we felt our way to a level spot off the road and there spent a disgruntled night in the shelter of the car.

In the morning we found ourselves in an indistinct fairyland of pine forest, swathed in opalescent mist. At a little distance we could distinguish a vague village, its outlines as unreal as cloud formations in an evening sky. But the little village offered us warmth and food and friendliness. It became for many years a quiet refuge, to which we retreated from the clamor of the city.

* * *

And then there was the fog-filled day when we crossed the Catalina Channel in our pumpkin-seed of a cruiser. "It will be a dull crossing," we said. "We won't be able to see a thing. We'll have to steer by compass all the way over to the Island. Just a dull, uninteresting trip!"

No other boats were venturing out that blank day. Usually we had the friendly company of white sails and the companionable putt-putt of other motor boats. This time we were alone in a view-less world.

And then, suddenly, there was a flurry in the drab waters. Round sleek heads, with bright puppy eyes and alert puppy ears, gave us entranced attention. Hundreds of sea-lions were rolling over and over around our boat. So close were they that it was a temptation to extend a hand to pat a wet round head, decorated with a bristle of whisker. New battalions came to take the places of the ones who had moved on at the command of a barking drill-master who directed their course.

* * *

After they had passed, there was a silence that filled the ears like lambs' wool. When a terrific "swoosh" sounded close astern, it seemed as if an ocean geyser had suddenly decided to go into action. "It's a whale spouting," we cried. "Let's follow in his wake. Maybe we can see him."

Close at hand a huge body, shining like a steel-plated ship, plunged through the murky waters. Gradually, impressively, that great body inclined itself downward. An enormous pronged tail was outlined against the curtain of fog. Then it slipped awesomely down, down into unknown depths.

"Well," we exulted, "we've made hundreds of trips across this water on blue, sunny days; but never have we seen such sights. What will happen next?"

We did not have long to wait. There was the beat of wings over our slowly-moving craft, a feeble circling above the cockpit. A bird, no longer than a forefinger, dropped at our feet. "It's a land bird," we marveled. "It's a linnet. In the fog, it has flown out to sea and this is the first place it has found to light and rest its wings."

* * *

We expected him to catch his breath and then to fly away, but he did nothing of the kind. Confidently, he hopped down into the engine-room and established himself on a warm rod extending from the engine. There he perched with drooping head and filmed eyes, the picture of bird weariness. A full half-hour went by, as he warmed his chilled toes on that engine rod. Then he opened his bead eyes and intently studied the situation.

Down he hopped and sauntered over to a little puddle of water on the floor. He drank long and copiously, tilting his head back and closing his eyes. A bit of dry bread on the galley shelf caught his attention; crumb by crumb, he made a satisfactory meal. Then he perched on a water faucet to preen his gray coat and his scarlet neckerchief.

Out into the cockpit he strutted. Without any sign of fear, he looked us over carefully. Satisfied with his inspection, he fluttered to my crossed ankles spread out from the low deck chair. There he rode serenely all the way into Avalon. Never has the confidence of animal friend pleased me more than that finger-long bird, riding thus comfortably through the fog.

* * *

That village in the San Diego mountains had been there since the days of the Butterfield stage-coaches, we learned later. Sea-lions have probably been crossing the Catalina Channel since long before the white man's sail blossomed first in the blue air. Whales have plumbed the Pacific's depths ever since the memory of man. Little red-throated birds have often strayed on adventurous wings. But it took quietness and world-obliterating fog to etch them vividly in my mental scrap-book.

DOROTHY PINCKNEY

Cape Cod Threshold

THE REPAIRS one has to make on an old house to keep it livable take one back to old times and old ways. After one hundred and thirty-six years of acting as the threshold to the Cape Cod house that Stephen Fellows built, the front doorsill of red oak had to be replaced. At the east end of its five feet and one inch of length it was rotted through all its three inches of thickness. Below it the sill on which the clapboarded walls of barn construction rested was rotted down for five of its six inches of pumpkin pine. . . .

It was our desire to have the doorsill replaced just as it had been, but the mill at Meredith had no red oak planking of more than two inches of thickness. So we had to be content with that and an inch-thick board below it. There was a strong base to doorsill and outer wall sill, granite from the cellar floor up to the level of the ground and five courses of brick that made up a foot of height above the granite. These bricks were set in mortar as were those of the great chimney in the center of the house for what part of it was exposed to the weather above the attic roof. The parts of the chimney within the house were set in clay.

It looked as if it were going to be a good deal of a job to fill in the outer sill when we discovered it so much rotted away. It was a great relief when we discovered this outer sill was a piece just the length of the doorsill above it, five feet and one inch. I could not believe that this short length meant that once before in the long life of one hundred and thirty-six years of the house this sill to the front door had had to be replaced. It seemed of a piece with the original door-trim. Severance Bryant, who was doing the job of replacement, was beforehand with me in saying: "This short piece of outer sill was probably put in there on purpose, so its replacement would be easy. Those old fellows, they thought of things like that."—From "The Heart of New Hampshire; Things Held Dear by Folks of the Old Stocks," by CORNELIUS WEYGANDT. (New York: Putnam, 1944.)

The Fullest Hour

At dusk I shall forsake the muse and lay
My pen and paper up, lest I should miss
The swallows curving with the edge of day,
The hawk moth posing by the clematis.
If I confine that hour to scribbled notes
And scores of musty books, I might not hear
The bright bravura of small silver throats
And whippoorwills conversing high and clear.
I shall forget my dull, unfinished lines
Until the final primrose skein of light
Thins into darkness, and the whispering pines
Release the haunting secrets of the night.
Then gladder, wiser with a lyric power,
I shall record the fullness of that hour.

COSETTE MIDDLETON

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Floods of Free Nations Already Overflow Gates on Road to Berlin

Second Trial In Hitler Plot Hits Civilians

Surprise in People's Court comes in absence of officers as defendants in conspiracy case.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The second trial of alleged conspirators against Adolf Hitler and the Nazi regime before the German People's Court, which ended in seven execution sentences, was filled with a number of surprises.

Contrary to what the German public had been led to expect, there were no officers among the defendants this time, neither the Generals Fellgiebel and Hayessen, nor Colonel Hansen, nor any of the other five officers officially charged with participation in the plot against Hitler, appeared before the judges.

Not only were all of the defendants in the second trial civilians, but, with the exception of Dr. Karl Gördeler, the name of none of them had been mentioned previously in connection with the July putsch.

It must have come as a shock to many a Party member to learn that Count Wolf von Helldorf, Police President of Berlin and one of the earliest SA leaders, was among the conspirators. And the passing of sentences upon Ulrich von Hassell, long-time German Ambassador to Rome, and Counselor Adam Trott zu Solz, a diplomatic official, can hardly have failed to cause a sensation.

Slated for Chancellor

The prominent figure of the trial was, of course, Dr. Karl Gördeler, former Lord Mayor of Leipzig and one-time Commissioner for Price Stabilization, for whose capture a reward of 1,000,000 marks has been paid. He was charged with having been slated for the post of chancellor in the "Peace Cabinet" which the conspirators intended to set up after the overthrow of the Nazi regime.

Others sentenced were: Paul Lejeune-Jung, leading conservative member of the pre-Nazi Reichstag; Wilhelm Leuscher, former Hessian Minister of the Interior, and Josef Wirmer, an attorney.

There is no way of knowing how far the charges brought against Dr. Gördeler were based on facts. Yet there is no doubt that he was violently opposed to the Nazi regime. He was one of the few Germans, and one of the very few Conservatives, who ever dared attack the Nazi ideology publicly. In an essay on financial problems, published in April, 1939, he wrote that "justice, a clear and firmly applied law and universally acknowledged ethical concepts are the prerequisites of mutual confidence between men" and that "no organic order can exist where these prerequisites are absent."

According to available information, specific charges, beyond the general involvement in the conspiracy, were also brought against Wilhelm Leuschner and Trott zu Solz.

Trade Union Leader

Leuschner, one of the most prominent men in the German trade union movement, was, allegedly slated for the post of vice-chancellor in the Peace Cabinet. Herr zu Solz was charged with having negotiated with Allied diplomats on occasion of his various trips to Sweden.

An unusually well-informed source has proffered an explanation for the strange fact that the second putsch-trial was held against civilians instead of the officers known to be under arrest.

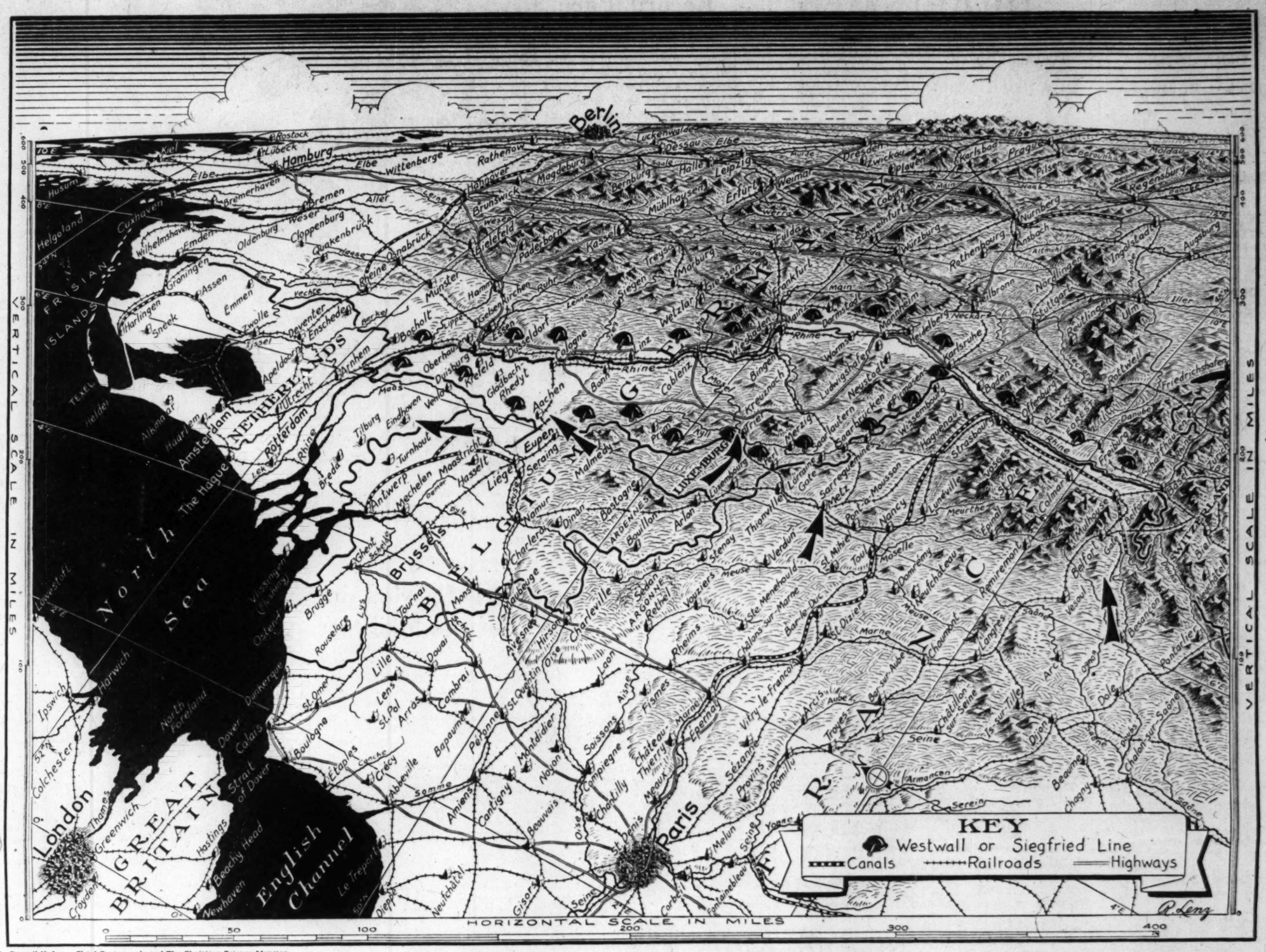
The execution of Field Marshal Witzleben and his fellow-defendants is said to have caused a near-revolt, not only in officer circles, but throughout the ranks of the German army. Hitler is said to have been warned that morale among the troops would be completely undermined unless he desisted from ordering officers to the gallows. This is assumed to be the reason why the wheels of Nazi "justice" have begun turning against what little opposition, or potential opposition, is still at work in civilian circles.

Five Executions Known

The seven sentences that were carried out on Sept. 11 raise the total of officially announced executions in connection with the July-attempt to 25.

Unofficially, the toll is believed to have passed the 300-mark, with most of the capital punishments meted out by SS squads without any previous trials.

Among the persons said to have been liquidated clandestinely were Gen. Otto von Stülpnagel, former military commander of France, Field Marshal Günther von Kluge, former Commander in Chief in the West, Col. Gen. Kurt Zeitzler, former Chief of the General Staff; Col. Gen. Fritz Fromm, former Chief of Army Replacement; Admiral Schliving, former Naval Commander in the West; Ambassador Nadolni, and two other members of the diplomatic service.



By Russell H. Lenz, Chief Cartographer of The Christian Science Monitor

On the Horizon Lies German Capital—and Victory

This unusual topographical projection shows how Germany stretches out behind the Siegfried Line before the advancing American forces, with Berlin, the center of the Nazi citadel, just on the horizon. Germany would look like this to an airman flying 45 miles above Paris. The German Capital would be barely visible to his gaze. Black arrows show main points at which the Allied armies are moving against the Reich's defenses.

Uruguayans Ask Argentina to Reconsider Teachers' Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The Uruguayan Committee of Educational Workers has sent a message appealing to President Farrell of Argentina to reconsider the dismissal of 500 university professors and schoolteachers accused of holding communistic or subversive opinions.

The document was signed by hundreds of well-known Uruguayan university and secondary schoolteachers, who appealed for justice in the cause of South American friendship and solidarity. It was suggested that if anything concrete was known against the Argentine teachers these should be proceeded against constitutionally by legal process.

High indignation reigns in Montevideo due to the increasing stream of political, educational and journalistic refugees fleeting from the secret and open terroristic agents of the dictatorship. It is noteworthy that independent and even conservative politicians are turning up on this side of the River Plate to join the band of Radicals and Socialists in exile.

Some surprise was expressed here at the frankness with which Vice-President Juan D. Perón admitted the circulation of secret agents in the country though he restricted the admission to cover the activities of those enforcing the labor laws. In this connection he said that official agents and inspectors disguised themselves and mixed among the people, employers and employed, to "catch them."

Although certain political prisoners—some of the most notable—have been released, there has been no diminution in the number of arrests, so that federal and provincial jail accommodation continues to be taxed considerably. Several well-known foreign residents were affected. One of these was Sir Cristopher Gibson, a British baronet of long residence in Argentina. He was taken off a railway train to the Villa Devoto prison on a charge of expressing himself contrary to the regime. He was trapped into conversation by a secret agent. The baronet was later released. Another Briton, David Hamwell, connected with the Ministry of Information, was affected likewise.

No newspaper in Buenos Aires is permitted to print incidents like these, despite the "restored freedom of the press." However, the dictatorship already is expressing its disappointment with the operation of the "restored freedom" and is considering further restrictions, it is reported.

La Prensa devoted four solid columns to describing the celebrations in Buenos Aires of the liberation of Paris and the incidents these provoked. The general public is reported infuriated by the cruel behavior of the police when they drove motortrucks at high speed through the rejoicing crowds and drew their sabers on those attending festivities in restaurants and tea rooms.

Against this persecution can be placed the quiet but discernible attempts to appease the United Nations. The disappearance of Dr. Alberto Baldrich, notorious pro-Nazi and anti-Semitic Minister of Education, is an example of Cabinet-cleansing, though it remains to be seen how the nationalistic and generally pro-German army will conform to this and other changes.

There is also the reported investigation by the Government into the circumstances whereby shipments of navicert-guaranteed Swedish newsprint were diverted into the hands of pro-Nazi publishers.

Low Countries Relight Torch of Freedom

The World, Briefly ..... *By Josephine Ripley*

© Underwood & Underwood

Reflection in Amsterdam

The World, Briefly, appears each Wednesday

Allied armies today cut swiftly across the Low Countries. Eager hands reach up for the long-awaited torch of freedom.

The Belgian Government is back in Brussels. Soon the Belgian people will speak at the polls again as freemen should.

In Holland, the day of deliverance is near. The "fighting Dutch" are ready. Meanwhile, the Underdikers (Underground) follow orders of General Eisenhower—to save docks, factories, and railways from German destruction.

The spirit of Dutch resistance is nothing new. It began long ago in the 16th century when Dutchmen threw off the rule of Spain.

* * *

At that time Holland and Belgium were one territory, called the Netherlands—meaning Low Countries. But, from the first, the line of racial demarcation between the people of the north and south was definite and sharp.

The northern provinces were Dutch and mainly Protestant. The southern provinces were populated by Walloons and Flemings, and predominantly Roman Catholic.

Persecutions of the Spanish Inquisition touched off the spark of Dutch independence. The seven Protestant provinces of the north declared their independence from Spain in the Union of Utrecht in 1579 and became the Dutch Republic of the United Netherlands—or simply "Holland."

Belgian provinces remained under Spanish and Austrian rule for more than two centuries. Meanwhile, the sturdy Dutch held off Spanish encroachment with one hand, reached for new worlds with the other. Dutch pioneers sailed far seas, founding colonies in many parts of the world.

* * *

Holland's "Golden Age," in the middle of the 17th century, brought it prominence in European affairs. The Dutch inaugurated the first system of public schools supported by taxation. They were early champions of religious tolerance and freedom of the press. In the Union of Utrecht, Holland gave the world the first written constitution of a modern state.

Napoleon subjected the Low Countries in the late 18th century. Freed by the Allies in 1814, Belgium and Holland were joined in the Kingdom of the Netherlands under the House of Orange. This aroused Belgian revolt and dissolution of the Kingdom. Belgium was declared "an independent and perpetually neutral state" in 1831.

Holland held to precarious neutrality in World War I, but fell before the "blitz" of 1940. Belgium suffered German invasion in both World Wars. King Leopold, facing certain disaster in 1940, surrendered on May 28 and became a German prisoner of war.

Thousands of exiled Belgians and Dutchmen have fought valiantly for liberation of their lands. Their reward is not far away.

No Changes in Gas Ration Due Until End of War in Europe

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—No changes in gasoline rationing can be expected before the end of the war in Europe, the Office of War Information said today in a 7,000-word report on the crude oil and gasoline supply.

How much additional gasoline will then be available for civilians will depend on how much the Army and Navy will need after Germany surrenders. Estimates are being prepared by military authorities, the OWI said.

The report says that when more civilian gasoline does become available, the rations for trucks and busses will be increased first.

Next in line will be "B" card holders who use their cars in the course of business—not merely between home and work—and who aren't getting as much as they need.

It is planned to equalize the maximum "B" rations in all regions, an action that would particularly help eastern "B" drivers who use gasoline in their work. The East's "B" maximum now is 325 miles of driving a month; Midwest 475 miles; West Coast 400 miles. Not all "B" drivers receive the maximum, and not all would benefit by a boost in the ceiling figure.

The Office of Defense Transportation is quoted as maintaining that an increase in gasoline rations would increase the rate at which automobiles are scrapped, and that with each scrapping the burden of the public transportation lines is increased. As against this argument, the policy of the Office of Price Administration is shown as having always been to ration all the gasoline that can be made available.

The oil report was compiled from information provided by the Petroleum Administration for War, OPA, ODT, and other agencies. The OWI summarized the situation by saying the record-breaking production of crude oil and gasoline has failed to keep pace with wartime demands, with the result that above-ground stocks are diminishing.

Everything's Not 'Jake' When U.S. Fliers Run Into Flock of Japanese Warplanes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—"Jake" and "Rufe" and the other hillbilly nicknames by which American fliers refer to the Mikado's pet warplanes were attributed today to an officer from Tennessee.

In the heat of air battle, it obviously is impractical to caution your wing-man to watch out for that "Type Zero Mark I carrier-born fighter Model I," so the Air Technical Intelligence Unit in the Southwest Pacific decided to do something about it.

"The officer in charge (of the unit) was from Tennessee," reports the Official Service Journal Air Force, "so all Japanese fighters emerged at first with distinctly hillbilly code names: Nate, Rufe, Jake, Zeke, and so on.

"Whenever possible, an attempt was made to tie in the code name with some feature of the type; for example, Zeke was so named because it was the best known of the 'Zero' types."

Incidentally, the magazine explains, the "Zero" designation simply means the airplane first was accepted by the Japanese Army or Navy in 1940.

There was only one drawback to the system. The frantic Sun-Emperor began assigning so many new contraptions to his air force that our intelligence unit ran out of hillbilly names.

Under the current system, Japanese fighters and observation planes carry masculine monickers such as Tony, Nick, Oscar and Hamp, while the bombers are dubbed Kate and Judy and Betty, Helen, Lily and Sally.

Huge Bomb Shelter Once Tasty Retreat

PARIS, Sept. 13 (AP)—The world's largest single air-raid shelter, a 400-year-old underground stone quarry, is being viewed with interest by eight U. S. Air Force officers conducting a bomb damage inquiry.

The quarry, used in prewar days to grow mushrooms, is near the Renault Automobile Plant and was converted to a shelter to accommodate 20,000 plant workers. Its 100,000 square feet of floor space is an orderly labyrinth of connected tunnels 10 to 50 feet high, miles in length.

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HOME WANTED—5-6-7-room apartment on lower floor or single house for permanent and immediate occupancy anywhere within 10-15 miles of Boston, for two children aged 1 and 3 and parents. Tel. Com. 9700, ext. 46, or write Box M-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSE. Oct. 1, 5 or 6 rooms, commuting distance N. Y. C. (Long Island preferred). Write P. J. Morrow, 2224 27th St., Astoria, N. Y.

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APARTMENTS WANTED

N. Y. C., EAST SIDE (unfurnished apartment)—3 bedrooms, $85 to $110; elevator or walk up; permanent. Write Box G-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED in N. Y. C. for Jan. and Feb. (furnished), for 3 adults, 1 or 2 bedrooms, living room and kitchenette; prefer Washington Sq. dist. Write B, 439 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

BUSINESS couple desires three-room unfurnished apartment in Manhattan. Write Box G-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG couple desire 3-room apt. (unfurnished). Flatbush Section, Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone Ingersoll 2-6360 (Brooklyn, N. Y.).

COUPLE desire apartment on MAIN LINE by October 31st. Call Hilltop 1097-W (Upper Darby, Pa.).

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BOSTON—1 room for business woman; near The Christian Science Mother Church; $5 week. Box M-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., near beach and church; running water; $2.00 day; also private baths; free bathing. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific.

BOSTON—Attractive rooms available. 95 Gainsboro Street. Mrs. C. Cosman, Ken. 1022.

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WEST HARTFORD, Conn.—Lady who wishes to give up housekeeping this Fall, would like at least 3 rooms, fireplace and bath, including meals, with a family of Christian Scientists; desirable arrangement would be either a wing with separate entrance, or a second floor apartment of a two-family house, in a pleasant neighborhood, located in West Hartford; liberal remuneration. Box L-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Attractive accommodations for couple or 3 or 4 business people; Christian Scientists; opportunity to share full living privileges of a private home; with one other business person. Tel. Big. 6324.

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MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Responsible person wishes to rent 6- or 7-room house immediately, with option to buy within 1 or 2 years; must be 15 Essex County suburban area; rent not to exceed $70 per month. C. P. A., Montclair 2-5317-J.

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WANTED—Old-fashioned New England housekeeper (Protestant) to live in family of three adults; no cooking, no laundry; good wages. Box N-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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YOUNG woman wanted for general housework 2 to 4 days per week. Phair, 754 Franklin Turnpike, Allendale, N. J. Phone Allendale 3690.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined, small family; modern home, light duties; Christian Scientist preferred; Westchester. Reply 6 Pitman Avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J.

PROTESTANT woman for general housework for family of 4; pleasant surroundings; 1 hour from N. Y. C.; references. MRS. H. W. LEE, 11 Briarcliffe Road, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

NURSE for children; beautiful home, New York suburb; other help; state age, experience, religion; good salary. Write Box S-37, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Experienced cook for small restaurant in Newton Centre; no Sundays; salary arranged. THE STUDIO COFFEE SHOP, 845 Beacon Street, Newton Centre, Mass.

EXPERIENCED WAITRESS NEEDED
For small restaurant; no Sundays.
Tel. Big. 5818, Newton Centre, Mass.

COOK for Brookline, Mass.—3 adults; 2nd maid employed. Box M-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAMBERMAID and parlormaid, good wages; nice home in country. Box 102, Unionville, Chester County, Pa.

COOK for 3 adults; good wages. Needham 0326, Needham, Mass.

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Small family; good wages. Tel. Las. 0962 (Mass.)

KINDERGARTEN or nursery teacher for Sunday mornings in a Cambridge, Mass., church. Call Kirkland 4040, 8:30-9:30 a. m.

WANTED—Housekeeper, family of one; partial care of child; ample time off; fine home. Mo. 2-0729, New York City.

WOMAN milliner on better hats, good salary, steady work. ERAINE WENDLING, 519 Main St., East Orange. Or. 3-4533.

NURSE wanted for baby boy (13 months); Protestant only; excellent salary. Write Box G-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Nurse maid-chamber maid, attractive suburban home. HEWLETT, Long Island, Franklyn 1712. Call Thursday 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—Loving and kind housekeeper for 8-year-old daughter, 3 adults; private room; $60. ESP 6-3974 (Brooklyn, N. Y.).

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WANTED—Executive secretarial or personnel work by young lady with several years' experience in these fields; capable of assuming complete responsibility for organization and production of office work. Write Box M-39, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ASSISTANT bookkeeper wishes to locate permanently with a progressive firm or bank; familiar with pay roll and Burroughs (upright) machine; A-1 references. Box N-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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STROLLER
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WARDROBE Trunks wanted, in fair condition. Copley Luggage Works, 473 Boylston St., Boston. Ken 1750

WANTED to buy or lease gift shops or locations suitable for same in Maine, Massachusetts and Florida. DOLORES ADAMS, 833 Union Street, Nashville 3, Tenn.

COLLECTOR wants unusual old buttons. MRS. E. L. LEFAVOUR, 24 Boston St., Marblehead, Massachusetts.

WE PAY spot cash for worn fur coats, jackets, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 26th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-4488.

Sports News

Cards Setting Record Pace For Fielding

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals, whose butter-fingered fielding was a big factor in their World Series defeat by the New York Yankees last year, are currently fielding at a pace never before equalled in major league baseball.

Including games of Sept. 11, the Cardinals boasted a team fielding percentage of .982, a point higher than the major league record of .981 set by the Cincinnati Reds in 1940. Of the 5,181 chances that came their way, they've committed only 92 miscues, 25 less than the Reds in their record-breaking year.

Of their 132 games to date, the Redbirds have played errorless ball in 58, probably a record.

Leading this group of glue-fingered phenoms is Marty Marion, probably the best fielding shortstop in baseball. Mr. Shortstop, or the Octopus, as he is known, has erred only 15 of his 631 chances for a .976 percentage, tops for shortfielders in the majors this year. He also accepted 15 chances (another high) on July 8 against Pittsburgh, and had 10 assists against Brooklyn 10 days later.

In Johnny Hopp, Stan Musial, and Danny Litwhiler, the Cardinals probably own the surest and fastest fielding outfield trio in the majors. Only 13 errors have been charged against them, with Hopp not making his first bobble until the club's 124th game on Sept. 3. Musial played errorless ball until July 31 and he had made three more since then. And Litwhiler happens to be the only outfielder ever to go through an entire season without making an error, playing 151 faultless games in the field two years ago with the Phils. He also led the loop in fielding last year and owns the remarkable record of 187 consecutive games without an error, from Sept. 17, 1941, to May 30, 1943.

The other errors were charged up as follows: second baseman Emil Verban, 24, third baseman Whitey Kurowski 18, catcher Walker Cooper 10, first baseman Ray Sanders 7, Litwhiler 8, utility infielder George Fallon 5, catcher Ken O'Dea, pitchers Max Lanier, Al Jurisich, and George Munger 2, and pitchers Blix Donnelly and Harry Gumbert 1.

Colleges Agree To All Changes Except Passing

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association's recommendation that forward passing be allowed anywhere behind the line of scrimmage failed to win sufficient support among the group's member colleges and will be included in the 1944 playing code only as an endorsed adjustment.

The five other changes suggested by the E. I. F. A. Executive Committee Aug. 14 were accepted by the colleges in a mail poll, the results of which were announced by Asa S. Bushnell, E. I. F. A. Commissioner.

The changes prohibit out-of-bounds kick-offs; permit use of one-inch artificial tees for kick-offs; lessen severity of penalties for illegal forward pass when made beyond the line of scrimmage and when made by team which did not put ball in play; restore the old offside rule; and allow advancement of all fumbles by opponents.

I'LL TAKE SOME OF THE WEIGHT OFF YOUR SHOULDERS
Stubby OVERMYRE -DETROITS DIMINUTIVE LEFT-HANDER IS PLAYING A MAJOR ROLE IN THE TIGERS' PENNANT BID
STUBBY HAS TAKEN SOME OF THE PRESSURE OFF HAL NEWHOUSER AND DIZZY TROUT, DETROIT'S GREAT PITCHING PAIR.
Wish EGAN
—THE VETERAN SCOUT DISCOVERED NEWHOUSER, TROUT AND OVERMIRE

Other big league scouts passed up Stubby Overmire because they insisted that he was too small to get any place in the major leagues as a pitcher. Wish Egan, the veteran ivory hunter of the Detroit Tigers, did not share this opinion. And thanks to Egan's wise judgment, the Tigers have a solid left hander to take some of the pressure off Hal Newhouser and Dizzy Trout, their great pitching pair, as the Detroiters make their late bid for the American League Pennant.

Egan first saw Overmire when the little southpaw was pitching around Grand Rapids. Stubby attended Western Michigan College and built up quite a reputation in the collegiate ranks. Egan had little trouble signing Stubby, for only one other team, Brooklyn, showed any interest in him. Stubby served a hitch with Muskegon and then moved on the Tigers' Beaumont farm for polishing. He hasn't been a big winner with the Tigers, at least, not in the sense that Newhouser and Trout are, but he should turn in a dozen or more victories and save some important games. He may be outpitched, but you can bet no one will out-game the little bantam hurler.

Sports Carried on Spiritedly In the Mediterranean Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—From a British Army official whose course of duties in the past four months has taken him on an extensive tour of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, it is learned that the wishes of the Allied Generals concerning the promotion of sport are carried out as enthusiastically as the order to advance into Axis-held territory. This official has been to many North African and Italian bases and everywhere found intense activity, and not least in the sports arenas.

Association football, the world's most played and most watched game was, quite naturally, the most popular sport seen during the tour when he came into contact with not only American, British, and Canadian troops but Free French and French colonials, Jugo-Slavs, Poles, Italians, and German prisoners of war. It was therefore not surprising to find tremendous interest evoked in the North African soccer tournament recently concluded and won by a General Transport Company team from Bone.

The drivers, having eliminated all opponents in their area, journeyed to Algiers for the deciding match and at the St. Eugene Stadium defeated the eleven representing the General Headquarters Second Echelon. The game was featured by the great come-back of the Royal Army Service Corps players for they had two goals scored against them in the early part of the game but rallied to run out winners by five goals to three. Victory carried with it the trophy specially presented by Major Gen. N. Clowes.

Statistics suggest that volleyball is the most popular game among Americans serving overseas—more than 33,000 sets of three balls and two nets have been shipped from U. S.—but most of these must have gone to the Pacific Zone for the British official saw very little volleyball during his tour. Among the Americans at Oran, however, he saw some very good lawn tennis during the "Forest Hills" fortnight.

Top ranking players were Lieut. Louis Vosburgh of the U. S. Navy and Capt. Edward Minch, Transportation Corps, U. S. Army. Several internationally known players participated in the services singles championship, the final of which was between two French starts, Pierre Destremeau and Marcel Leseur. The former won by 6—1, 4—6, 7—5. The doubles also went to representatives of the Tricolor but Lieut. Edgar Week, U. S. Army, and Vosburgh did extremely well, in view of the limited amount of practice, to reach the semifinal round.

Stadium Renamed

Athletes, too, have had their share of competition and the champions, from 11 areas contested the finals at the Mussolini Stadium, now renamed Forum d'Italia, in Rome. Arrangements were placed by the Allied Sports Board in the capable care of Lieut. Col. John Lomer, Assistant Director of Welfare Service for the British Army. Participants from Casablanca to the Fifth Army voted them a great success. Results panned out very much the same as at the last few Olympic Games, which means that the sprints were won by colored Americans, the middle distance runs by the British and the distance races by French, Empire athletes. Sergt. Ronald Dewdney, winner of the 400 meters in 52.5s. (wearing rubber shoes) is a Sussex County athlete regarded as having a very bright future in postwar athletics.

When the official left Italy, arrangements were proceeding for the finals of the swimming championships. As for athletics, elimination competitions were held in the 11 subareas with the finals in Rome. Here the Americans were expected to provide most of the winners, for the only British competition of merit in the preliminaries was Capt. F. G. M. Milton of the Royal Artillery. Milton, although a veteran English swimmer who was at his peak in the 1936 Olympic Games, gave the American celebrity, F. W. Bassett, quite a race in the 800 meters at the Algiers Area competition. Bassett won in 12m. 46s. and Milton was only 48s. behind. Bassett, of impressive physique, was also first in the 1,500 meters and second to M. Vallery, France, in the 400 meters. The American is a naval petty officer and was a leading member of the North American water polo team before enlisting for other waters.

Cricket, field hockey, baseball, cycling, and table tennis were other sports which have provided much recreation for the men of the Mediterranean Theater and it is most interesting to know that Allies sports organizers are already hard at work in Normandy and Brittany. With a view to the "get acquainted" idea existing among the British and Americans, one "rounders" bat and two "rounders" balls are included in the special sports pack sent from the British welfare board. "Rounders" is what the British persist in calling baseball until they have seen the real game.

M. B. E. Skilton

Yale Going All Out With T

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 13 (AP)—While Yale faculty members toil on the Eli football practice field these afternoons growing vegetables, Head Coach Howie Odell labors on a nearby gridiron raising a football eleven.

And although there has been a drought in the weather and in football players, the complaints are at a minimum: the professors and Odell are doing the best they can and the results are satisfactory.

Odell, starting his third season at Yale, used a modified T formation last fall. This season he's going all the way with the T because "I think I've got the material to go with it." Odell, a self-described "eternal optimist with a dislike for tear-jerkers," has a powerful front wall but hardly one good back.

His reserves are hardly worth mentioning but he'll be happy if he is wrong.

The Blue squad resumed daily workouts Sept. 6 after resting during August from the rigors of several weeks drilling in July. It is tall, alert, and shows signs of being tricky. The footballers have proven themselves a spirited group whose average age is 19 years and two months. Most of the lads are Navy trainees.

The line, which brings smiles from Odell, includes Paul Walker, Yale's Big Boy Blue who may be one of the nation's outstanding wingmen this fall; and Jim Smith, ends—they are rangy and 200-pounders.

The tackles, John Prchlik and Westi Hansen, are even taller and heavier. Capt. Mac Whiting and Tom Smith or John Schaffner are the guards with Brainard Walker the center. Jim Smith and Schaffner are newcomers.

Odell's meager array of backfield talent suffered a heavy blow Saturday when Warren (Jake) Hall, a rough-tough little guy who was the sole survivor of the 1943 ball carriers, suffered a broken ankle in a controlled scrimmage with the New London, Conn., Sub Base team and was sidelined for the season.

Neither Odell nor Judd Timm, his backfield assistant, is certain who will replace Hall at quarterback—the vital T formation spot when the Blue makes its debut against the Coast Guard Academy outfit on Sept. 30.

Backfield candidates include Bill Penn and Dana Dudley at the halves; Roger Barksdale and Charley Clausen, fulls, and Frank Gillis, Ben Roberts and Dick Murrow.

In addition to Coast Guard Academy, Yale plays Cornell, Columbia, Rochester, Dartmouth, Brown, North Carolina and Virginia.

Fenway Park Still Quiet On Plans for World Series

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

What interests you in baseball? The Red Sox?

All was quiet on the Fenway front today, except for the sound of rain falling on the roof of the deserted grandstand. The final workout called by Joe Cronin had to be postponed, but the Red Sox showed up in the clubhouse to make sure all personal equipment was packed for the road jaunt ahead.

In connection with Boston's chances in this final American League flag drive, it is interesting to note that while Detroit, St. Louis and New York are going ahead with World Series plans, Fenway remains strangely silent. Or perhaps it is not so strange.

Two for Braves

One can assume from this fact, and from one other, that at no time has Fenway had too much confidence in Joe Cronin's chances in the race. You will recall that when Commissioner Landis called together representatives of the four first division clubs a few weeks ago to discuss World Series plans, the Red Sox did not send a man West. They were represented by President William Harridge of the league. However, this could be unjust criticism.

The Braves?

Rained out of their date at Brooklyn yesterday, the Braves were to try to play a doubleheader here this afternoon. They probably can finish no higher than sixth in the National League, judging by the pace the fifth-place Giants have held for a couple of weeks. As a matter of fact, Bob Coleman will have to keep his athletes moving upward and onward now that the Dodgers are pressing from the rear.

Pirates Moving

The National League race?

A spurt like the Pirates started a few weeks ago would have made the headlines five months back. But now that the Cardinals have the pennant almost a mathematical certainty, no one outside of Pittsburgh seems to care that Frankie Frisch has won 20 out of 29 and reduced the St. Louis lead from a full 20 games to a mere 15½ contests. Among other things, Frisch has won seven of his most recent eight starts against the Cardinals, the other game being a 1-all tie in 10 innings.

Meanwhile, the Cards have dropped nine out of 13, arousing the optimistic suspicion among American Leaguers that Billy Southworth may have trouble rallying his forces for the approaching World Series. Probably nothing more than wistful thinking.

Yanks Serious?

How serious is this Yankee surge?

Not serious enough, perhaps, to top the A. L., a circumstance which, no doubt, has the hearty approval of most of baseball. The general attitude is: "The Yanks have had it long enough."

Three factors seem to be working against a Yankee triumph in this race. First, their drive to the head of the standing was paced by rookie pitchers; young men who may fold as the pressure increases. Second, the Tigers have Newhouser and Trout; a factor which, of course, works against the Red Sox and Browns, as well as the Yanks. Third, Joe McCarthy's 1944 pace versus the West is a mediocre .500—37 won and 37 lost. Starting next Wednesday he finishes out the schedule in the West.

The minor leagues?

Today play-offs in the International League (Baltimore, Newark, Toronto and Buffalo) and the American Association (Milwaukee, Toledo, Louisville and St. Paul) begin to determine the Little World Series participants.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Associated Press today carried the interesting information that A. L. attendance may top 1943 figures by 1,000,000. . . . For 78 games the Red Sox have drawn 507,034 paid at Fenway, for fifth in the league . . . Tops, of course, is New York with 727,385 . . . Low on the list is St. Louis with only 341,293 paid for 60 games, and with a club which paced the circuit through three quarters of the flag race . . . The Cards open the western invasion of Braves Field a week from tomorrow . . . On Friday the Dodgers come in.

Yanks Card Game On Week End With Shipyard Eleven

Arrangements have been completed for the Yanks to play one more exhibition game before opening their National League schedule here under lights against the Philadelphia Eagles a week from Tuesday night. This added affair has been carded for Cranston, R. I., where the Yanks will meet the Walsh-Kaiser shipyard eleven next Sunday afternoon.

The defense plant, made up of former college and pro stars, has already played two games and won them both. They are expected to be strong enough to give Herb Kopf's charges a real test in their final tune-up before league competition gets under way.

Coach Kopf really welcomed this game, for he has had four new men join the squad and he wants to see them in action before he starts his final pruning to bring the squad down to 28 players. The additions are Clayt Wynne, an end from the Steelers; Milt Crain, a fullback from the Cardinals; Leo Stasica, a quarterback from Brooklyn, and Art Albrecht, a tackle from the Cardinals.

In addition, the Yanks' mentor has made another shift which he will try against the Walsh Kaiser outfit Sunday. George Cafego, who has been running at quarterback, goes to tailback, and Bob Davis shifts from tailback to wingback. Stasica, who looms up as a top flight passer, may start at quarterback, and Dave Smukler will be at fullback.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Fox	.327	McBride	.251
Johnson	.325	Cronin	.240
Tabor	.281	Culberson	.244
Metkovich	.279	Parlee	.241
Finney	.275	Conroy	.236
Bucher	.275	Lake	.198
Newsome	.251		

Braves

Holmes	.336	Geraghty	.250
Mason	.329	Whitehouse	.322
Klutts	.279	Huston	.299
Wright	.271	Workman	.213
Nieman	.264	Elchinon	.207
Masi	.264	Hofferth	.190
Phillips	.237	Drews	.144

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	11	5	Terry	4	9
Dreisewerd	2	1	Hausmann	4	7
Bowman	11	6	O'Neill	4	11
Barrett	3	6	Woods	3	7
Cecil	3	3			

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Rich	1	9	Barrett	7	15
Hutchinson	9	6	Javery	1	10
Tobin	10	17	Cardoni	1	4
Andrews	13	14	MacPherson	0	0
Hutchings	1	2			

American League

		Won	Lost	P.C.	Games to play
	New York	76	61	.555	17
½	Detroit	75	61	.551	13
1	St. Louis	75	62	.547	17
3	Boston	73	64	.533	17
11	Cleveland	65	72	.474	17
13	Chicago	63	74	.460	17
13	Philadelphia	64	75	.460	15
13½	Washington	58	80	.420	16

Results Sept. 12
No games scheduled.

National League

Games behind		Won	Lost	P.C.	Games to play
	St. Louis	93	50	.760	20
13½	Pittsburgh	79	64	.552	21
20	Cincinnati	73	57	.562	24
23	Chicago	69	70	.402	24
33½	New York	61	72	.459	21
40	Boston	55	79	.410	20
40½	Brooklyn	55	80	.407	19
41½	Philadelphia	52	79	.397	19

Results Sept. 12
Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 3.
Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 5.
Other games postponed.

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Wednesday

Home Centers in Kitchen Now As in Grandmother's Day

The Complete Small House—No. 5.

By Elizabeth Woolley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The kitchen is that warm heart in the home which ticks off three pleasant meals a day, interrupted occasionally by an intuitive alarm from mother when rationed food is about to be rustled from the icebox. It is curious that a room almost entirely furnished with standard equipment should be so individualistic, since we all have as the least common denominator, pots and pans, knives and dishes, and a small stock of groceries.

But look at the varied arrangements. Aunt Sarah, who cooks for six, defends to the last egg beater her idea that all lesser utensils should be hung from a rack standing on the center kitchen table. When reminded, ever so gently, about the dust, she returns a word picture of the high-salaried professional chefs in clubs and hotels. "They hang everything in plain sight," she says, with an inclusive gesture. And her apple pies, just while you're arguing, are a conclusive argument.

If there is a reason for everything to be under cover, it is that with very little fanfare a great many Mrs. Americas have remodeled their kitchens to include banks of shelves with doors flanking both stove and sink. The industrial designers, as reconversion into peacetime industry nears, have rolled out the red carpet and advanced humbly, with questionnaire in hand, to the royalty that rules from this work room. They have come away with such as the "see-thru" refrigerator and oven, correct counter and sink height, the quick-freeze storage unit, the electric pig, and the iron that whistles while it works (steam). So these and others are now being held in trust for us if we can just hold onto those War Bonds.

Individual Ideas

In spite of the streamlining, the individuality of the owner, not the kitchen, appears as she divides and decorates the space the builder (who may not have even boiled an egg) has left her. Does she decide, as Mrs. Baldwin does, that her large, old-fashioned kitchen shall be cut in half up to about the center of the room by a broad counter with a T on the end of it? A dining alcove will occupy one side, and both sides will have cabinets as their very structure. And what does she propose to put in the cabinets? Surely in one sector, the breakfast pottery, so easy to dry, put away, and take out on the other side to set up on the table. Silver, too. But hadn't we better warn Mrs. Baldwin about that counter top? It will be low, inviting and will support such a flotilla of toasters, percolators, and ailing plants that she will not be able to see the stove from the alcove seats. And at some points that's incipient tragedy.

Better "Nooks"

Breakfast nooks (What about running a competition for a better name?) are quite possibly here to stay. The one in the photograph, although it is an integral part of the kitchen, has an open view of the garden out the window and of the dining room as well. It is an easy place to slip into for a snatch of reading while things are rising or bubbling. It is a good place to give luncheon to the boy who mows the lawn. It is a wonderful place for the 12-year-olds to mix homemade soda and beat the experimental fudge.

But it can stand improving. Practically, there is no reason why the table top cannot be spot-proofed and hinged so that there is not this fearful squeeze to get seated. Then, let's expect foam rubber seat cushions to cover the bare boards. And let's slant the back. Finally, I would like support for a "cease and desist" order on the cute cut-out I so often see around the edges of everything.

Decoration, yes, but broad and meaningful, something to remember, to anticipate each morning. Not something to forget after having laughed heartily, just once. This is what I mean. A professional "blow-up" of your favorite camp picture can be applied directly to the wall, led up to by broad red and white horizontal striped wall paper. The paper can bend around the corner and come up to the photograph. It makes a climax. Or if you have a budding muralist in your home, set her to work. Let genius have honor in its own home at least. For we might as well acknowledge it, the kitchen is coming to be just what it once was in America's pioneer days, the hearth of the home. Then it was smoky, greasy, laboriously scrubbed, a hard workshop for woman. But it had warmth, all kinds. Now it is white, and shining for the most part, still a family center for the maidless home, and an opportunity for good color schemes, not makeshift ones.

Choice of Colors

Here are some alternates for buff yellow. Black floor and counter, white walls, red ceiling. A good triad for the small to medium room.

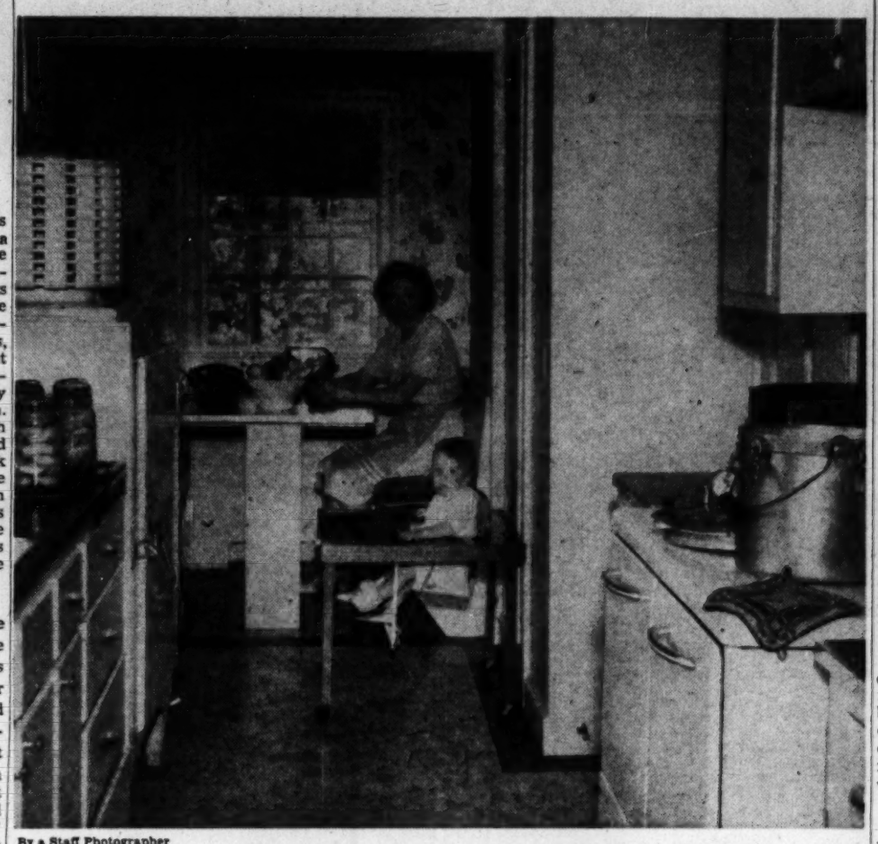
Blue floor and counter, white walls, red ceiling. Not an orange red. A can of red with half a can of white in it.

Red mottled linoleum with buff border, or spattered floor with red as the base, white walls and navy ceiling. The best paint is a dull gloss enamel for all kitchens.

Buff mottled floor and counter, dark jade cabinets, lighter green walls, rose ceiling. This is particularly good for larger kitchens where the cabinets do not cover the entire wall space.

The lighting unit is usually fixed in the center of the room and to get a shadowless light for stove and work areas, the new fluorescent type is recommended with a soft white lamp. Local light over the breakfast nook (surely someone can think of something better than this term) is best supplied by a pin-up lamp.

I should like lights inside cabinets, just like stoves and refrigerators. And I have seen a picture of one. It's inside a cupboard built to contain all cupboards. It has two full-length doors that pull back revealing a toolshed setup for all hanging utensils, on the doors. straight ahead—and there's only a matter of three feet of it—it's a long counter, with a strip light, bins for vegetables underneath, drawers, files for recipes and a delightful Pennsylvania Dutch décor. The whole thing reminds me of a delightful gypsy caravan.



By a Staff Photographer

A small space, but plenty of room for the essentials, even the baby. The dining corner at the end of the kitchen, with its telephone, is a new idea. With view in both directions, it is just the place for the owner to rest while she keeps her eye on the household and runs a flourishing ice cream business as well. Ease and convenience have had first consideration.

Timely Tips On Trends

By Ann Cox

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Go back to college with plenty of blouses that look smart when worn without a jacket. Striking colors of aqua, purple, fuchsia, green, gold, and royal blue tell the new blouse story in the most vivid manner. But the pastels and soft grayed tones bring out a lovely color harmony. Grays, browns, and black are used in new fashion-right blouses with flattering necklines and pure white in rayon or wool stands out as the all-around suit blouse for every occasion.

The overblouse looks more like a dress than ever this season. The peplum is deeper, extending as long as a tunic in some models. This blouse is belted or tied at a close-fitted waistline, and is more often developed in the exact shade of the suit and finished with feminine details of tuckings, bows, ruchings, or ruffles.

Tied bow necklines, Peter Pan collars, frills, jabots, button, and flower trims finish the new blouses, and sleeves are more often long than short. Fabrics include rayon crepe, sheer wool, taffeta, jersey, lamé, and cotton, as well as blends of these fibers.

Two or three color combinations bring the newest note in the fall, 1944, blouse picture. In pastels, or in bright colors, these gay notes brighten a suit in the tuck-in or the over-blouse version.

Clothes Are Gay—Formal Gowns Return

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Current New York collections reflect the lift and light-heartedness that comes with the feeling of victory in the air. Formal evening gowns are back without apology—long and lovely, daring and captivating. Daytime clothes are still narrow and definite, but they have dropped something of the pugnacious look about the shoulders, and conform more gently to normalcy.

A long line which carries the eye easily from shoulder to hem simulates a longer waistline without actually defining it as such, and a higher neckline adds to the effect, marking the new look in 1944 clothes. Without forcing them in any way, skirts take on a jaunty swing, insouciant as the flirt of a kilt—spontaneous and gay.

Fira Benenson, who designs the custom-made collections for Bonwit Teller's Salon de Couture, has a facile feminine feeling for clothes that unfailingly expresses itself in costumes of distinction and good taste. In her 1944 fall showing, she gives prominence to a lengthened look from shoulder to hip—always a pleasing line that gives encouragement to the bulkiest figure.

In order to achieve this without actually lowering the waistline (and to tamper with the normal waistline uncovers unnumbered snags with the majority of figures) Miss Benenson devises what she calls the "balcony fold," uses long lines of inserted very fine tucking, adapts design lines to seams, and thrusts plackets and buttons below waistlines to achieve the effect she desires. Her "balcony fold" is reminiscent of the pannier drape fashionable in the 1880's, but her version is so simplified, so completely modern in its neat cufflike line that the likeness is only lightly traced. She uses it effectively, not at the sides of her gowns but dropped from the waist at either the front or back, thus implying length where the waistline is concerned, and adding grace and fluidity without bulk.

New Type Pockets

A balcony pocket appears on a slim wool suit. Here the pocket runs from the side seam of the jacket to the front closing line. It looks extremely casual, yet Fira Benenson never departs from the wholly practical. Another suit has pockets cut in one with the suit, and folded in, neat as envelopes. Still another boasts a lonesome pocket at the side-back of the jacket, just over the hip—and buttoned. This designer makes good use of hooks and eyes for the closing of evening jackets.

A wealth of handwork gives distinction to the entire collection. Fagoting inset with small jet beads, under-the-surface tucks—so very fine—and those dainty pinch tucks in Morse code designs of dashes—and more dashes—lend interest to the surface of satin afternoon suits and fine wool jersey daytime costumes as well. Her use of hand-molded cordings on a suit of anthracite blue satin, unpressed flutings, narrow tucks that turn back on themselves to make a pattern, and wide flanges are effective. This designer likes, too, to go her own way where navy blue is concerned, making it as popular for winter as it is usually considered for spring.

In the Bergdorf Goodman collection of made-to-order originals, one of the features which provide interest is the number of unusual fabric combinations. Velvet gains importance when used in conjunction with silk or wool jersey; jersey companions with satin; and wool with taffeta. There is that blue-violet wool jacket-top dinner dress, alive with drama, having black velvet cuffs and black velvet hip bows, worn above a slim black jersey skirt. A purple wool jacket with purple velvet pockets and a purple velvet skirt.

Long Lines Noted

High necklines—but never hard ones — make their appearance in dresses which begin life in the late afternoons. A black velvet flirts a black satin ribbon bow under its high turnover collar, and carries another satin bow at its belt. Princess lines in thin wools as smooth and drapable as satins, accent the line of beauty in slim figures, and many of these appear in the collection.

A hint of the long line of the Directoire period is noted in some of the coats where buttons vanish below the bust and leave opportunity for a striking contrast in fabric or color or both. One model shows a black wool Directoire coat with high collar elaborately braided with soutache. Here the dress has a wool skirt, a crepe bodice, while a flick of emerald green velvet ribbon finds its way beneath a small turnover collar. At the other extreme is a fitted brown wool coat with an adjustable hip band of Persian lamb tying as a sash, thus lengthening the waistline in no uncertain measure. Bergdorf Goodman also sponsors capes for daytime and evening.

Pointers: Outline the headline of your beret with a band of gold lamé on important occasions, or run a line of the same bright fabric down one side of the lining of your best fur jacket. Fashion a necklace of sequin flowers and tie them at the nape of the neck with a soft black satin ribbon bow about one inch wide. Wear a handsome ornament—better a pair of them—at either side of the top of your chignon—and match them with earrings if you can. Twist a circlet with alternating bands of the materials of your loveliest evening gown and wear it, slightly tilted, resting lightly on your head. Discover the advantages of a fur belt with both afternoon and evening dresses—and the softness and smartness of small fur flowers. And when the armline of an evening gown presents a problem, seek the charm of fur bands from a dropped shoulder—mink, or perhaps sable—as a graceful answer.

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Fresh dates! luscious sun-ripened,—grown in a beautiful desert garden, as clean and neat as your own kitchen. Many fine varieties of quality dates . . . on prize-winning trees. Their high standard has won for them many beautiful trophies and ribbons. Adjoining the date garden is Sniff's Back Yard—a veritable fairyland of exotic and unusual flowers, stately date palms, and an amazing collection of citrus fruit trees, many oddities and varieties, some of the trees bearing many different kinds of fruit. . . . Open to visitors from October to May.

"Growers, Packers and Retailers of Fine Dates for 20 Years"

To become acquainted with our better varieties, we suggest you try our Sampler Packages. EACH PACKAGE CONTAINS: 4 of our finest varieties and extra fancy grades. 2 lbs. $2.50, 3 lbs. $3.50, 5 lbs. $6.00. Delivery guaranteed anywhere in U. S. A.
ROUTE 1, BOX 64, INDIO, CALIFORNIA

TAKES ONLY 10 MINUTES
Whisk away grime, oil and hair odor in 10 minutes with Minipoo Dry Shampoo. Think of it—no soap . . . no rinsing . . . no drying. This fragrant powder leaves hair soft, lustrous, delicately scented . . . with wave or curls enhanced. Ideal for the sick room. At drug or department stores.
30 SHAMPOOS With Mitten Applicator 100 plus tax
COSMETIC DISTRIBUTORS, INC. NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MINIPOO DRY SHAMPOO

BOTANY
CERTIFIED FABRICS
FOR HOME SEWING

There's a difference you can feel. There's a difference you can see. There's a difference you appreciate when you sew with Botany Certified Fabrics. Pure wool fabrics that drape willingly and endow the pattern you select with fashion-correctness, beauty and long life. Fully sponged, pre-shrunk, ready for cutting. Look for the tag on the bolt, the name on the selvage.

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*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
BOTANY WORSTED MILLS, PASSAIC, N. J. • TIES • ROBES • MEN'S AND WOMEN'S WEAR FABRICS • "500" SUIT • NO-DYE-LOT YARNS • CERTIFIED FABRICS • LANOLIN COSMETICS

Put an orange in every Lunch box!

What a BIG difference a juicy orange makes in a lunch-box meal! Its tangy flavor hits the spot with busy workers and adds zest and freshness to other foods.

Delicious oranges supply important natural food elements in abundance. They are the richest practical everyday source of vitamin C. Since few foods have much vitamin C, you could well use oranges daily.

Fresh orange juice adds flavor to breakfast! A 6 to 8 ounce glass supplies you with lots of vitamin C, plus other vitamins and minerals. Its bracing flavor starts your morning singing.

Enjoy oranges in cool salads and fresh fruit cups. They're perfect summer treats, take no points.

Trademarked Sunkist Oranges are the finest from more than 14,500 cooperating California and Arizona growers. They're "good keepers." Buy them in quantity and save shopping trips.

FOOD FIGHTS for FREEDOM

Sunkist
CALIFORNIA ORANGES

BEST FOR JUICE—and Every use!

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	+ ¼
Abbott Lab pf4	† 10	110	110	110	— ½
ACF-Brill Motor	28	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Adams Exp .15e	2	11½	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Adams-Millis ¾ae	2	30	30	30	— ½
Addressog-Mult 1	2	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
Alaska Juneau	9	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Allegheny Corp	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Allegheny pf	38	28	26	26⅜	—1¾
Alleg pr pf	1	50½	50½	50½	—1¼
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	7	27	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅜
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	147	147	147	—1½
Allied Kid 1a	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
Allied Mills 2a	4	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	13	19½	19	19	— ⅜
Allis Ch Mfg ¾ae	9	36¾	36	36	— ⅛
Amerada Pet 3	3	99	98½	98½	— ¼
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	8	30	29½	30	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½ae	5	74½	74	74	— ⅛
Am Bank Note .80	7	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Am Bosch ½ae	2	16	16	16	— ½
Am Brake Sh ¾ae	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	
Am Cable & Rad	51	12¾	12	12	— ⅜
Am Can 3	1	88	88	88	+ ½
Am Can pf 7	† 30	178	178	178	— ¼
Am Car & F 2½e	14	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	—1¼
Am C & F pf 5¼ae	2	81¼	81	81	
Am Chain & C 2	8	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Am Chicle 4a	† 60	122	121¾	121¾	
Am Colortype .45e	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sugar	5	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Am Cry S pf 6	† 10	106	106	106	— ¼
Am Distil	10	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Am European ¼ae	3	9¼	9	9¼	
Am Export L 2	3	27	26	26	— ½
Am & For Pow	13	4⅛	4	4	
Am&FPS6pf 4½k	2	83	83	83	—1
Am&FPS7pf5¼ak	2	90	8⅞	89¼	—2¼
Am&FP 2pf	47	20	18⅝	18⅞	—1½
Am-Haw SS 2½e	4	35¼	35	35	
Am Hide & Leath	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Am Ice	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
Am Ice pf 3e	1	74	74	74	+1
Am Internat .20e	2	8	8	8	
Am Invest III .60	3	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Am Locomo ¾ae	25	18½	18	18	— ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	3	93	92¾	92¾	— ¼
Am M&Fdy .80	4	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Am M&Met ¾ae	2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
Am Metal ¾ae	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
AmNewsCo 1.80	† 10	37	37	37	
Am Pow & Lt	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Am P&L $6 pf	13	55½	54	54	—1⅜
Am P&L $5 pf	11	49¼	47½	47¾	—1¼
Am Rad&St S .30e	37	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
Am R Mill .60e	7	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Am R Mpf 4½	110	72½	71¾	72	+ ¾
Am SafetyRaz ⅛a	8	17	16½	16½	
Am Smelt & R 2	4	38¾	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅜
Am Smelt&Rpf7	† 50	158⅞	158¾	158⅞	— ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs 2	8	24⅛	23¾	23¾	—1⅛
Am Stores 1	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Am Stove .90e	1	22½	22½	22½	—1½
Am Sug Ref 2e	6	46	45	45¼	— ¾
Am Sugar pf 7	2	125¼	125¼	125¼	— ¼
Am Tel & Tel 9	13	163½	163⅛	163⅜	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	2	72	71½	72	+1
Am Tob pf 6	†140	150	149¾	149¾	+ ¼
Am Tob B 3a	4	72⅛	72	72	
Am Type Fdrs ⅛a	21	12	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
Am Viscose 1½a	5	43¾	43½	43½	— ¼
Am Wat Wks	52	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 8k	2	85¾	85	85	— ¾
A Zinc L & S	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
AnaconW&C½e	†160	29⅛	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
AnacondaCop 1½e	25	26⅛	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
Anchor H-G .45e	5	25¼	25¾	25½	+ ¼
Armour & Co	21	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
ArmstrongCork¾ae	4	43	43	43	
Armour pr pf 6k	4	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	—1⅛
Armour & Co pf	† 10	103	103	103	
Artloom Corp .30e	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Assd DryGoods¾ae	7	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
Assd D Gds1pf6	† 10	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ⅜
Assd DGd 2 pf7	† 60	99½	99½	99½	— ¾
Atch T&SF 4½e	24	63½	62¼	62¼	
Atl Coast L 1.50a	1	36	35¼	35¼	
Atl Refining 1e	8	29	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4	† 10	113	113	113	+ ½
Atlas Corp 1½e	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
AtlasPowd 2¼e	† 40	56	55½	56	+ ½
Aust Nichols	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Aust N prA3½ak	† 90	71	71	71	
Aviation Corp. 10e	12	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
Calif Pack 1½	4	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
Cal & Hecla .60e	5	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ¾ae	6	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Can DryGAle ¾ae	7	29½	29	29	— ½
Canad Pacific b½e	52	9⅝	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
Cap Adm pf 3	† 30	49¼	49	49	— ¼
Care C & O 5	†130	111¼	111	111¼	+ ½
Carpenter Stl 1¾e	1	30½	30½	30½	— ¼
Carriers&Gen .20	2	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Case Jl Co ¾ae	18	25⅝	25	25	—1
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	47½	47½	47½	— ¼
Celanese Cp 3-70f	*3	34¼	34	34	— ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7	†*10	122	122	122	+ ¾
Celanese 1stpf4¾	*4	102	101	101	+ ¼
Celotex Corp ½	1	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	† 1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	5	21	21	21	
Cent Foundry	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Cent R R N J	4	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas 2½ae	4	32⅝	32	32	— ½
Certain-teed Prod	21	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
Certain-teed pf	†630	106	104	104	—3
Chain Belt ¾ae	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Champ P & F ¾ae	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Champ P&F pf6	†112	111¾	111¾	111¾	
Checker Cab	3	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio 3	14	45⅞	45½	45½	— ⅛
Ches Corp Va .80	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill 1/29	10	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 1e	5	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf 1¾ak	35	20⅞	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or .45e	3	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Chi & No West	10	23¼	22½	22½	— ⅞
Chi&NW pf .15e	15	45¼	44½	44½	— ¼
Chi Pneu Tool 2	5	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	1	47	47	47	— ½
Chi Yellow Cab 1	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Childs Co	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Chrysler Corp 2¼e	70	90⅜	89	89	—1½
Citv I&F 1.20	2	22	22	22	
Citv Invest	†150	71¼	71	71½	— ½
Clark Equip 2¼ae	2	44⅞	44¼	44¼	— ⅝
Clev Gr B 1½e	1	43	43	43	

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	546,560
1944 volume to date	186,796,690
1943 volume to date	216,982,382

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
ClimaxMoly61.20a	7	34	33½	34	
Clett Pea 1½e	3	37½	37	37	+ ½
Clett Pea pf 7	† 10	149	149	149	+ ½
Coca-Cola 3a	1	136	136	136	+ ¼
Coca-Cola A 3	†120	63	63	63	— ½
Colgate-Palm ½ae	12	29	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Colgate-Ppf4¼k	† 20	107½	107½	107½	— ½
Collins & Alk ¾ae	8	35⅞	35	35	— ¾
Collins&Alk pf5	† 10	112¼	112¼	112¼	+ ¾
Col Fuel & Iron 1	2	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
Col & South	†240	17	17	17	— ¼
Col & South 1pf	†150	18¼	17	17	—2
ColBrCastA 1.20e	8	32¼	31½	31½	+ ¼
Comm G&E .10e	40	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	5	84⅝	84	84	— ½
Col G&E 5 pf5	† 10	77	77	77	—1⅛
Colum Pict ½ae	6	18¾	17	17	+ ½
Colum Carbon 4	1	85	85	85	+ ¼
Coml Credit 2	6	41¼	40½	40½	— ½
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	12	46¼	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅝
Coml Solvents .30e	11	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	15	28	27⅞	27⅞	
Com'with&South	27	1	⅛	⅛	
Com & So pf 3¾ak	2	84½	84¼	84¼	+ ¼
Congoleum-Nairn 1	8	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1a	1	25½	25½	25½	
Consol Cigpf4¾	† 20	97	97	97	— ⅛
Cons Copper .20g	5	3¾	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	21	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
Cons Edis pf 5	1	107¾	107½	107½	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Cons Film pf ¾k	1	22½	22½	22½	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	6	31⅜	31	31	— ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	7	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
Cons Vultee 1½e	28	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¾	4	24⅜	24	24	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
ConsumP pf4½	† 60	110	109½	110	+1¼
Container Corp¾ae	9	26	25¾	25¾	
Cont Bak ½ae	12	8⅜	8	8	— ⅛
Cont Can 2	7	39¼	39	39	
Cont Dia Fib .40e	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	12	46⅝	46½	46½	— ⅛
Cont Motors .45e	18	7¾	7	7	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del .90e	31	27½	27	27	— ⅛
Copper-Bess ½ae	2	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Copper Bess pf3	†120	41	40½	41	
CopperweldStl .80	4	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
CorrugSt pf2½	† 10	48	48	48	
Corn Prod 2.60	4	58½	58⅛	58⅛	— ¼
Corn Prod pf 7	†100	179¾	179¾	179¾	+ ¼
Cornell-D-E .60e	2	20¼	20	20	— ½
Coty Interna	† 2	3¾	3¾	3¼	+ ¼
Crane Co 1	11	25	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	†150	107½	107½	107½	
Cream of Wh 1½g	2	25	25	25	
Crosley Corp¾ae	8	20⅜	20	20	— ⅛
Crown Cork&S ¾ae	9	36	36	36	— ¼
Crown Zeller 1	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	† 40	102¾	101⅞	102¼	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	5	33	32½	32½	— ¼
Crucible Stl pf 5	*2	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+ ⅛
Cube R R pf	† 50	22¼	21½	21½	— ⅜
Cuban-A Sug .40g	10	15½	15	15	— ⅜
Cudahy Packing	4	24¼	24¼	24½	
Cuneo Press 1½g	3	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	27	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g	† 10	128	128	126	
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	54	53½	54	+ ½
Curtiss-Wright ¼ag	19	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Curtiss-Wr A 1⅛e	8	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Davison Chem 1e	2	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Decca Record 1.20	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2e	4	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Deere & Co pf1.40	2	35¼	35½	35½	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	16	32½	31⅜	31⅜	—1⅜
Del Lack & West	11	14	14	14	
Detroit Edi .90e	4	20	20	20	
Devoe&Ray A 1	† 10	36	36	36	— ½
Diam Match 1½g	3	31¼	31	31¼	+ ½
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
Dixie C A 2½g	† 10	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
Doeh D Cas 1¾e	3	40	39¾	40	+ ¼
Dome Mines h1.60	14	22⅝	21¾	21¾	— 1
Douglas Airc 5g	40	60⅜	58⅝	59	— ⅞
Dow Chem 3	1	125½	125½	125½	+1½
Dresser Mfg 1e	6	39¾	39	39⅜	— ⅜
Duehill Int	15	11⅜	11	11	— ⅜
Duplan Corp .40e	3	16	16	16	— ⅜
du Pont de N 3½ae	7	149½	148½	148½	—1¼
Eagle Pich L .45e	12	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	4	38⅛	37¼	37¼	—1⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	4	168¼	167½	167½	+ ½
Eaton Mfg 3	4	45½	45	45	— ½
El Auto-Lite 1e	8	45¼	44	44	— ¾
Elec Boat 1e	11	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
El&Mus Ind .08e	7	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	2	86½	85	85	—2½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	3	93	92	92	—2
El Storage Bat 2	3	43¾	43⅜	43⅜	— ¼
EmersonEMfg .30e	40	16	15	15	—1¼
Endic-John pf 4	† 10	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ¼
Eng Pub Service	41	14¾	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
Eng PS $5 pf5	††120	101	100½	100½	+ ⅛
EPS$5½pf5½	† *20	101	101	101	+1¼
Eng PS $6 pf6	† 60	103¼	101¼	101¼	— ¾
Equit Off Bldg	4	⅛	⅞	⅛	+ ⅛
Erie R R 1/2e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	2	53½	52⅝	53⅜	
EurekaVCleaner¾ae	16	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	2	35¼	35	35	— ½
Exchange Buf .35e	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Fairbanks Morse1a	3	39	39	39	
Fajardo Sugar 2	6	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	53	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
FedMng&Sm 1½ae	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Fed Mogul .85e	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
Fed MotTruck .40	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Federat D Strs1½	4	27½	27½	27½	— ½
FedDStrs pf4¼k	† 20	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
Ferro Enam ¾ae	4	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Fid P Ins 1.60a	3	47½	47¼	47¼	
Firestone 1½e	7	48¼	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
Flintkote .45e	2	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
Florsheim Sh A 2	2	30	30	30	— ¼
Follansbee Stl	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf	† 20	43½	43½	43½	—1½
Food Fair Strs 1	3	14	14	14	
Foster Wheel ½e	4	20½	20	20	— ½
FostWhlpf 1½	† 0	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Frank Simon pf	† 20	104	104	104	— ⅞
Fransort Sulph 2	3	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Fruehauf T 1.20a	2	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
Fruehauf T pf	† 50	114	114	114	+ ¼
Gabriel Co ½ae	3	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	9	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
Gamewell 2¼ae	† 30	39¼	39¼	39¼	
Gar Wood Ind .40	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Gaylord Cont ⅛aa	10	20¼	19½	20	—
Gaylord Cpf2¾	† 60	54½	54	54	+ ½
Gen Baking .45e	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Gen Cable	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Gen Cable A	3	15¼	15	15¼	— ⅛
Gen Cigar 1	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Gen Elec 1.40	15	37½	37¼	37⅜	
Gen G & El A	9	3¾	3¼	3¼	
Gen Motors 2¼ae	31	61⅜	60⅞	60⅞	— ⅜
Gen Out Adv ½ae	7	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	4	21¼	21½	21½	— ⅛
Gen Printink .20e	6	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Ger Pub Service	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen Ry Signal¾ae	3	24½	23⅞	23⅞	—1⅛
Gen Real & Util	42	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .90e	4	22½	22¾	22½	— ⅛
Gen Shoe ¾ae	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
GenSCastpf4½k	†140	77¾	77	77	— ¼
Gen Time Inst ½e	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub 1¾e	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
Gillette Saf R .80	6	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R pf5	2	85	85	85	+1
Gimbel Bros .65e	10	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
Glidden Co .90e	5	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
Gobel Adolf	13	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Goebel Brew .20	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Goodrich BF 1¼ae	8	50¾	49¼	49¼	—1⅛
GoodyearT&R1¼ae	10	47½	46	46	—1¾
Goth Hosiery ⅛g	5	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	414	5½	4⅞	5	— ⅛
Grand Union ½ae	5	17¾	17¼	17¼	
Granite C S .175a	7	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	2	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	3	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 1e	13	37¼	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 1.80e	3	27¾	27½	27½	— ¼

Average Price of 60 Stocks			
By the Associated Press			
Tuesday	53.8	Prev. day	53.6
Month ago	54.8	Year ago	49.9
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Green H L 2a	5	49	48½	48½	— ½
Greyhound Corp 1	3	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
Greyhound pf .55	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Grum Airc Ex 1a	25	17¾	16⅝	16⅝	—1⅛
Guantan Sugar	3	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	† 20	163	162	162	—4
Gulf Mob & Ohio	23	11½	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Gulf M&O pf2½e	9	51¾	51	51	— ½
Gulf Oil 1a	7	43⅞	43¾	43¾	— ¼
Hall (WF) Print 1	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Hamil Watch .30e	1	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	6	18	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust ⅓a	1	⅛	⅛	8⅛	
Hayes Mfg	21	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl5	† 90	107⅜	106¾	106¾	— ½
Hercules Motor 1	14	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
Hercules Powd 1½	2	80	80	80	— ¾
Hollander&Son¾ae	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
HoustonL&P 3.60	4	68½	68	68	+ ¼
Holly Sugar 1	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Homestake Min	12	44¼	43¼	43¾	— ⅞
Houd-Hers A ¾ae	2	43	43	43	
Houd-Hers B ¾ae	5	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Houston Oil	32	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
Hudson & Man	6	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Howe Sound 2	21	32½	32	32¼	— ¼
Hud Bay M&S h2	4	26¾	26½	26½	
Hudson Motor 30e	7	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
Hupp Motor	16	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	4	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
Illinois Central	14	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅜
Ill CentralLL 4	†310	60½	60	60	— ½
IndplsPw&Lt .90e	7	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
Indust Rayon 2	2	38	37¾	37¾	
Ind Rayon pf 4¼g	1	105	105	105	
InspiratCopper ¾ae	6	10½	10½	10½	
Interch-Cp pf 6	† 30	111½	111½	111½	— ½
Int BusMachine 4a	4	177¼	176	176	—2
Interlakeiron .35g	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Int Harvester 2.60	2	80¼	80	80	— ¼
Int Harvester pf7	† 10	174	174	174	+ ¼
Int Hydro-Elec A	3	3	3	3	
IntMinerals&Ch¾e	4	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Int Min & Ch pf 4	5	73	73	73	+ ½
Int Mining	2	5	5	5	
Int Nick Can 1.60	41	29½	29	29	— ⅜
Int Nick Can pf7	† 30	134½	134½	134½	
Int Paper	19	19½	19	19	— ⅜
Int Paper pf 5	7	83	83	83	+ ½
Int Ry Cen Am	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Int RyCAApf1¾ak	† 10	79¼	79	79	—1
Int Shoe 1.80	3	41⅞	41½	41½	+ ⅛
Int Silver 3	1	73½	73½	73½	—1½
Int Tel & Tel	176	17¾	17	17	— ⅛
Int Tel&Tel for ct	7	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
Interst Dept S 1	1	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
Intertype ¾ae	2	17	17	17	+ ¼
Jervis W B .60e	3	16½	16	16	— ¼
Jewel Tea 1	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
Johns-Manv 1⅓e	3	97¼	97	97¼	+ ¼
Jones & L Stl 2	12	23½	23	23	— ¼
Jones&LSt pf B 5	1	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	+ ⅛
Jay Mfg .80	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Kalam St&F .60e	3	20½	20	20	— ¼
KanCPow pf8 6	†*40	121	120	120	+1
Kan City South	13	9½	9	9	— ⅛
Kan City Sou pf2g	6	31½	30	30	—1
Kelsey-HWB 1⅓e	6	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Kennecott C 1½e	25	31⅝	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
Keyst S&W .90e	2	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Kinney$Spf4½ak	170	70	69¾	69¾	— ¼
Kresge (SS) 1	1	25½	25½	25½	
Kress S H 1.60	3	36¾	36½	36¾	+ ⅛
Kroger Grocery 2	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
Laclede Gas	†150	9¾	9	9⅝	— ⅛
Laclede Gas pf	† 80	84	83	83	— ¾
Lambert Co 1⅓a	2	28¼	28¼	20¾	— ⅛
Lane Bryant 1a	4	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
Lee Rub & T 1¾ae

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅜	5¼
American Barge Line Co	13⅛	14⅜
American Hardware Co	31	33
American Manufacturing	51¾	54¾
American Manufac 5 pf	97¾	..
American Optical	31⅛	32⅞
American Wringer Co	10	10⅞
Amoskeag Company	41¾	..
Amoskeag Company pf	80¾	..
Appleton Company	34⅛	37
Applied Arts Corp	3⅞	4⅜
Arlington Mills	50¾	54
Art Metal Construction	24⅝	26⅛
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	28¾	30¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	5⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅞	20½
Bausch&Lomb Appliance	8¾	9¾
Bausch&Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	..
Bendix Home Appliance	8⅞	9⅝
Berkshire Fine Spinning	18	19⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	77¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	22½	24
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36	38¾
Brown Co	1.75	2.05
Brown Co pf	33¾	36½
Campbell A S Co Inc	8⅝	9½
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	34	36¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	17⅛	18⅞
Colonial Store	21⅞	23⅝
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	46	48¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27¾	30¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27¼	29¾
Draper Corporation	76½	79½
Durez Plastic Chemical	23⅝	26
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15¾	17¼
Eastern Corporation	10½	11
Eastern Corporation pf	20⅝	22¼
Exolon Co	9⅞	10⅞
Family Finance Inc	12⅝	13¾
Family Finance pf A	25¾	28
Food Fair Stores Inc	44¾	47¾
Fruit of the Loom	35¾	38½
General FireExtinguisher	15½	17
GeneralMachinery	21¾	23¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8½	9½
Goodall Worsted Company	61	64
Graton & Knight Co	9¾	10⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	90¾	94⅝
Graton& Knight Co pr pf	29¾	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	33¼	35¼
Greenfield Tap&Die $6 pf	60	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	17	13¾
Harrington & Richardson	1¼	..
Haskelite Mfg Co	6¾	8
Heywood-Wakefield Co	35	37½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	20⅜	22½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16⅞	18¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	25¼	27½
Hooker Electro Chem	29¾	32
International Detroit	14⅜	15¾
Kendall Company	11⅛	12⅜
Kennedy's Inc pf	21m	23
Landers Frary & Clark	38¼	40¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	7⅛	7⅞
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	114	118
Marathon Paper Mills	26¾	30
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	63	66
Merck & Co	37	40
Merck & Co 4½s pf	109¾	113¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	44¾	48
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	70	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	23⅞	26⅜
Millers Falls Company	9½	10⅞
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9½	10⅝
Nashawena Mills	19½	20½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	76	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	35	38
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	84½	88¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	29⅝	30⅝
National Chemical & Mfg	5¼	6
National Shirt Shops	15	16½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	66¾	70¾
New England Lime	4¾	8
Nicholson File Company	36	38½
Nonquitt Mills	33¼	36¼
Ohio Finance	9⅞	11⅝
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	46¾	50¾
Parker Appliance	13⅛	14⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	116	120½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	71	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	90½	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅞	3⅜
Richardson & Co	46¾	49¾
Rochester Telephone Co	14⅝	15⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	35	37
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	35	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	60¾	..
Sanford Mills	43½	46½
Submarine Signal Co	31⅜	34¼
Tampax Inc	6	6¾
Time Incorporated	61¾	64¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	3½	3½
United Elastic Corp	17	18⅜
U S Envelope Company	71¾	75¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	123½	128¾
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	96¾	100½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	105	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	28¾	31
Warner & Swasey Co	8¾	9¾
Warren Bros Class B	42¼	45¼
Warren Bros Class C	15⅜	16¾
West Point Manufacturing	46½	48⅝
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅞	12¾

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅜	14⅞
Beverly Gas & Electric	41	..
Brockton Gas Light	8¾	9⅝
Central Maine Power 6 pf	109	113
Central Maine Power 7 pf	120	125
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15½	16⅝
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	107½	..
Conn Light & Power	43½	45¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	24	25
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	17	17
Fall River Gas Works	24¾	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	39¾	42½
Green Mountain Power pf	88½	89½
Hartford Electric Light	53¾	56½
Haverhill Electric	27¾	30¼
Haverhill Gas Light	10⅞	..
Holyoke Water Power	24⅛	..
Lawrence Gas & Electric	32	..
Lowell Electric Light	19½	23⅜
Lynn Gas & Electric	81½	85
Mass Power & Light pf	18⅛	19½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	33⅜	34¾
Narragansett Elec pf	57¼	60⅛
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	36¼	38
N E Power Assn 6 pf	61⅜	63⅞
N E Public Serv $7 pf In	103½	117¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr In	96½	100½
N E Public Serv $7 pf	43	45½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	41	43½
Newport Electric	23	..
Providence Gas	7⅞	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	109	114
R I Pub Serv pf	31¾	33⅝

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Rockland Light & Power	7⅞	8¾
Springfield Gas Light	22¼	24½
Western Mass Companies	23⅞	25⅞
Alabama Power $7 pf	116¾	120¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	108¾	112¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	110¾	114¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	99¾	102¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	117¾	121¾
General Water G & E $3 pf	49¼	51¾
Jamaica Water Supply	31¾	34½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	105¾	..
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	107¼	111¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	105¼	109¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	103¾	107¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	8½	..
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	31½	33¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	72¾	75¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	82¾	85¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113¾	117¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	108¾	112¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	115¾	119¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	106¾	110¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	107¾	111¼
Public Service Colo	26	27½
Public Service Ind	17⅛	19⅝
Public Service Ind 3 pf	104	108
Public Service Okla 5 pf	107¼	111¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	106¼	110¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	106¼	110¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	13½	14½
Sierra Pacific Power Co	20⅝	22⅝
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	116	..
Southwestern Public Service	16	17⅜
Tampa Electric Co	24½	26⅝
*Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	108¾	112¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	109¾	113¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	14½	16¼

*Ex-Dividend.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	23⅝	24⅞
Bank of New York (14)	433	445
Bankers Trust (1.40)	13¾	56
Brooklyn Trust (4)	104	109
Central Hanover Bk & Trust (4)	104	107½
Chase National (1.40)	39½	41⅝
Chemical Bk & Trust (1.80)	51	54⅛
Commercial (1.60)	47¼	49¾
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	20¾	22⅜
Corn Exchange B & Tr (2.40)	50¾	52⅞
Empire Trust (3)	78½	82½
First National NY (.80)	1675	1715
Guaranty Trust (12)	324	332
Irving Trust (.60)	15⅜	16⅜
Kings County (80)	1595	1645
Lawyers Trust (1)	38¼	41¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	50½	53
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51½	53½
J. P. Morgan	253½	258½
National City (1)	37⅜	39⅝
New York Trust (3½)	98½	102½
Public (1½)	41¼	43⅜
Title Guaranty & Trust	9¼	10¼
United States (60a)	1390	1435

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	1300	..
First National (2)	50½	53
Merchants National (12)	325	340
†New England Trust (30)	1400	..
National Rockland (2)	82½	87½
National Shawmut (1)	25⅛	27⅛
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	..
Second National (4)	127	134
‡State Street Trust (8)	275	..
United States Trust (.50)	9½	10¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	16½	18
Webster & Atlas (2)	57½	61½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	48	50½
Continental Illinois (4)	98	102
First National Chicago (10)	257	262

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	127	135
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51¾	54⅛
Aetna Life (1.20a)	36⅞	38¾
Agricultural (3a)	76	79½
American Alliance (1a)	22	24
America Casualty Company	11½	12¾
American Equitable (1)	18	19½
American Fire&Marine New York (1⅛a)	14¾	15⅞
American Re-Insurance (2)	54¼	57
American Reserve	16	17½
American Surety (2½)	56	58½
Bankers & Shippers () 4	78½	83½
Boston (15a)	580	605
Camden Fire (1)	20½	22
City of New York (½a)	17¾	19¾
Commonwealth General Life (1a)	52¼	54¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39¾	42¾
Federal (1.40)	48¾	52
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	60½	64½
Federal (1.40)	48¾	52¼
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	60½	64½
Fireman Fund (SF) (2)	90	94
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12⅝	13¼
Franklin Fire (1)	23⅝	25¾
General Reinsurance (2)	48½	51½
Globe&Rep. Fire&Marine (½a)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	44½
Globe & Republica (½)	8¼	9¼
Great American Insurance (1.20)	27¼	29¼
Hanover (1.20)	27	29
Hartford Fire (2a)	98¼	102⅝
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.80a)	42½	45½
Home Insurance (1.20)	27¼	29
Homestead (½)	13¾	15¾
Insurance Co North Amer (2½a)	86	88½
Jer Insurance New York (1.60)	37¼	40¼
Knickerbocker (1½)	8¾	9¼
Maryland Casualty	5¾	6¾
Mass Bonding (3½)	67	70½
Merchants of New York (.40)	5¾	6¾
Merchants First Associa (1½a)	47¼	50¼
National Fire (2)	58¼	61¼
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7¼
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7¼
National Union (3a)	164	174
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	25	27
New Brunswick (1½)	27¼	29¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45½	47¾
New York Fire (.80)	14¼	15¾
North River (1)	22⅞	24⅞
Northeast Insurance	6¾	7¾
Northern (3a)	88	92½
Pacific Fire (5)	99½	104½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48	50½
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	83¼	87¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	12¾	14¼
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅞	36⅝
ReinsuranceCo New York (.075a)	4¾	6¾
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	27½	29¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21½	23¼
St Paul Fire & Marine	71¾	74¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	42¾	46¼
Security (1.40)	34¾	36⅞
Springfield (4½a)	118½	124
Standard Accident	60	63¾
Travelers (16)	482	497
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	34⅝	36⅝
United States Fire (2)	48	50¾
United States Guarantee (1.80a)	71½	76½
Westchester (1.20a)	31⅞	34⅞

a—also extras or extras. g—paid last year. e—declared or paid so far this year. *Ex-dividend.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.88	4.24
Amerex Holding	28.75	30.875
American Business Shares	3.71	4.06
Axe Houghton Fund	14.64	15.74
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.72	105.96
Boston Fund	17.76	19.10
Broad Street Investing	29.38	31.77
Bullock Fund	15.80	16.99
Canadian Investment Fund	3.25	3.85
Century Shares Trust	28.48	30.62
Chemical Fund	9.70	10.50
Christiana Securities Co	2395.00	2495.00
Commodity Corp	8.70	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	43.75	46.75
Dividend Shares	1.26	1.39
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	21.90	23.53
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.39	14.38
Equity Corp $3 pf	39.25	41.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.08	20.54
Fund Investors Inc	22.74	24.90
General Capital	34.18	36.75
General Investors Trust	5.51	5.94
Group Securities Inc:		
Automobile Group	6.29	6.92
Low Priced Shares	5.96	6.55
Railroad Shares	3.53	3.90
Railroad Equip Shares	4.20	4.63
Steel Shares	4.34	4.78
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.26	23.87
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.88	.98
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.02	1.13

†Keystone Custodian Funds:

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	....	29.60	S-1	....	36.52
B-2	....	31.85	S-2	....	14.25
B-3	....	19.55	S-3	....	11.26
B-4	....	9.91	S-4	....	5.96
K-1	....	18.72	K-2	....	23.33

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	97.10	....
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.20	....
Manhattan Bond Fund	8.96	9.85
Maryland Fund	4.40	5.00
Mass Invest Tr	21.79	23.43
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.78	11.57
Mutual Invest	11.22	12.26
Nation Wide Voting	1.32	1.45
New England Fund	12.81	13.80

New York Stocks:

Automobile	6.80	7.48
Railroad	5.31	5.74
Railroad Equip	7.35	8.09
Steel	8.05	8.86
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.75	22.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.51	.56
Putnam Fund	13.99	15.04
Quarterly Income Shares	6.55	7.20
Railway & Light Sec	14.875	16.35
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.50	..
Repub Invest Fund	2.37	2.70
Scudder Stevens & Clark	92.40	94.26
State Street Invest	43.50	46.50
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.76	.85
Wellington Fund	16.90	18.57

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr A A mod, sec mod	2.74	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.79	..
Diversified Hr C	3.70	..
Diversified Tr D	5.65	..
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.75	4.35
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.86	5.62
Nation Wide Sec	3.78	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	35.625	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.13	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.81	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.70	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.38	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.37	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.85	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.81	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	3.25	3.625
First Boston Corp	32.00	34.00

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 % less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	19	20¾
Piper Aircraft	3½	3¾
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6¾	7¾

Int'l Minerals Net for Year $3.11 a Share

CHICAGO (AP) — International Minerals & Chemical Corporation had net profit, after extraordinary items, of $2,016,037 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, as compared with a net profit of $2,081,738 for the previous fiscal year, the annual report to stockholders said.

In a letter to stockholders, President Louis Ware said that "net operating profit before extraordinary items and income taxes showed an increase of $297,639. Earnings on the common stock outstanding at June 30, 1944, amounted to $3.11 per share this year as compared with $3.23 last year."

Net profit before provision for income taxes and extraordinary items amounted to $3,139,679 for the year ended June 30, 1944, which compares with $2,842,040 and $2,604,343 for the years ended June 30, 1943, and June 30, 1942, respectively.

The consolidated statement of income contained in the report shows net sales of $27,348,667 for the fiscal year ended June 30, compared with $22,477,375 for the previous year and $18,122,891 for the year ended June 30, 1942.

Lake Shore Mines Ltd. reports net profit for the fiscal year ended June 30 of $1,521,977, equal to 76 cents a share, compared with $1,918,163, or 96 cents a share, for the preceding year.

Baldwin Rubber Company for the year ended June 30 showed net profit, after $1,127,477 provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes and $500,000 reserve for postwar plant rearrangements, of $379,492, or $1.30 a share, subject to renegotiation. Revised net profit for preceding year amounted to $284,296, or 90 cents a share.

Paraffine Companies, Inc., reported for the year ended June 30, net profit of $2,016,604 or $4.03 a common share, compared with $1,540,081, or $3.04 a share of common for year to June 30, 1943.

Seeman Brothers, Inc., for the year to June 30 showed net profit of $319,211, or $3.06 a share, against $333,716, or $3.18 a share for previous year.

Thermoid Company and subsidiaries reported for the first six months of 1944 net profit, excluding minority interest, of $324,073 or 47 cents each on 600,000 common shares, against $319,199 or 57 cents each on 475,000 shares last year. Results of Joseph Stokes Rubber Company, 99¾ per cent owned, and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Precision Roll and Rubber Company, and Joseph Stokes Rubber Company, Ltd., are included for first six months of 1944. Figures for 1943 do not include these companies as they were acquired late in that year.

National Department Stores Corporation reports net profit for six months ended July 31 of $758,000, equal to $1.43 a common share, compared with $790,765, or $1.55 a common share, for the same period in 1943.

War Department Reveals Speed In Settling Contracts

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The War Department said today the Army had terminated 27,344 war contracts up to August 1 of this year and has settled 22,743 of these.

With more than 3,500 terminated contracts held up at that time because contractors had not filed their claims, less than 1,000 now are in process of settlement.

Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding the Army Service Forces, said the War Department has settled this year terminated contracts with a dollar volume greater than that of all contracts cancelled by the United States at the end of the First World War.

Years were taken to settle the $3,500,000,000 in contracts cancelled after the 1918 armistice, he said. Settlements have been made this year covering contracts with a total face value of $4,362,000,000.

"Up to August 1, 1944, there were $7,140,000,000 in contracts terminated but still unsettled," the War Department announcement said. "At the settlement rate achieved in July, 1944, when the contracts with an uncompleted value of $1,253,000,000 were disposed of this backlog of unsettled contracts would be disposed of in less than six months."

Crude Oil Output Continues to Rise

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—United States crude oil production increased 48,000 barrels daily in the week ended Sept. 9 to 4,696,800 barrels daily, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Texas output was boosted 47,600 barrels daily to 2,156,050 barrels daily; Oklahoma, 1,350 to 339,550; Illinois, 7,950 to 208,600; eastern fields, 3,100 to 72,600, and the Rocky Mountain area, 1,800 to 117,550.

California production declined 4,400 barrels a day to 860,350; Kansas, 11,950 to 254,300; Louisiana, 750 to 362,150; East Texas, 900 to 370,950, and Michigan, 700 to 49,500.

Unemployment Held Breeding Revolution, Fascism and War

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While the folks at Dumbarton Oaks are figuring out how to enforce a solid and more or less permanent peace, the fact deserves attention again that the war was primarily a result of economic rather than of political mistakes—as indeed most major wars appear to have been on deeper analysis.

Much evidence of this lies in the memory of living man. The much-abused Versailles Treaty, for instance, carved out a map of Europe which was as reasonably fair to ethnic groups as could possibly be hoped within the framework of human politics; but squeezed Germany economically. And again, it was the depression of the early 1930's which created the culture in which the wickedness of Nazi thinking developed and gained vogue.

Hard Times Breed Fascism

The Nazis were in a political fade-out when hard times came along, particularly hitting Germany, but hard times gave their theories a new lease on life. By a peculiar historic coincidence, the papers which carried on the front page the news of Roosevelt's inauguration also carried the story of Hitler's elevation to the chancellorship, as anyone may confirm by looking back over old files. It was not hard times which gave birth to the paranoid Nazi theories, but it was hard times that gave them vogue and political power, just as it was hard times which gave the New Deal vogue, rather than the labored theories, dear to intellectuals but of little inherent interest to people at work, of exploitation by the over-rich and the over-powerful.

Loss of jobs made rapid converts to the fancy theories of the Nazis, as loss of jobs had made the culture of Europe ready for the previous major war-revolutions of the Napoleonic times, of the Thirty Years' Wars, and of the long disturbances which began with the fighting between France and Germany over Italy in the fifteenth century and ended with the Wars of the Roses in England.

In fact, it may be said that unemployment was the impelling force which both prepared the Fascists for war and unfitted the democracies. For in both camps it bred despair and distrust of the existing system of free enterprise and parliamentary democracy.

In Italy, Germany, and Japan, this opened the way for acceptance of a military and chauvinist group to take over, break the traditional tabus on budget deficits and government controls, and so build up a military machine.

In the democracies this weakened respect for parliamentary institutions, and for the traditional system of political economy, and so prepared the ground for "fifth columnists," for homebred fascism, and for general demoralization of those who were too confused by discontents at home to see the danger from abroad.

Unemployment Breeds War

Unemployment of propertyless wage-earners was only an aspect of the general under-employment of the industrial world's full capacities in the period between the wars, and has come to symbolize this underemployment of the full capacities of the industrial arts only because of the current fashion of thinking of every economic problem almost exclusively from the viewpoint of the millhand—a viewpoint whose previous neglect is now being overcompensated for by current exaggeration of its importance, particularly by opinion-forming intellectuals who never saw the inside of a mill, and much less ever caught its rhythm.

This underemployment was particularly acute in the United States, in the 1930's, and took the form of excess farm capacity, wasted capacities in the durable goods industries, and general depression of the creative spirit. In Britain it appeared in the form of depressed and blighted areas, while in Germany, it was taken up in preparation for war.

Such unemployment has now proved the historic lull before at least three major storms in Europe. And what happens seems to run a fairly typical course. The advance of the industrial arts is checked by the existing political and economic institutions. The cramping effect results in unemployment and social discontent. Unscrupulous men thereupon take up the unemployed in military activities, and exploit the social unrest to establish some kind of tyranny or totalitarianism, and when this succeeds, they use the new powers for foreign aggression.

The modern version of this is fascism, and it has appeared particularly in countries in the course of growing out of a preponderantly agricultural economy into a preponderantly industrial economy. The continual Balkan wars, for instance, have been provoked by pint-size autocratic and anti-democratic regimes which diverted the growing energies of their people into war. Best example here, perhaps, is Hungary, which has been undergoing a very rapid industrialization in the last 20 years, yet has not outgrown a narrow and oligarchic system of absentee landlordism.

Revolution Follows Transition

The course of Hungarian political economy has a singular parallel in Argentina, where a similarly fast-growing industrialization has threatened to upset an agricultural economy of large landed estates and, politically, to upset a conservative regime which to keep in power has taken refuge in a military regime and the irrational trappings of fascism. In fact, it appears that most countries make their transition from an agricultural to a predominantly industrial economy only by means of revolution. The British had theirs in the seventeenth century, the French in the eighteenth century, the United States in the middle of the nineteenth century, the Russians in the twentieth century and the Germans have not yet had theirs.

The story of previous major wars seems to be that the aggressors are the first to realize the full employment of the new possibilities of the industrial arts, but they use them for war. Their neighbors are then able to reduce the aggressors to their proper place only by likewise bursting the shackles of the old political economy, and peace does not descend with any permanence until the peace-loving countries make these changes, which they adopted first only as a war economy, permanent.

There seem two conclusions. One is that the victors must keep up full employment, or in other words maintain themselves in much better economic health than before the war. And second, they must permit the vanquished country to maintain itself in such economic health that the endemic seeds of militarism cannot breed. If the peace is based on these two conditions, the problem of enforcing it can hardly be difficult. But if not, then the most elaborate machinery to enforce the most equitable peace can hardly last long in the face of restlessness in some quarters and apathy in others.

Buyers for Retail Stores Are Reported Flocking to New York City in Droves

NEW YORK (AP) — Buyers for retail stores are flocking to New York in droves from all parts of the country to make sure that their customers will have broad selections of goods in the months to come in spite of shortages in various lines.

But while retail stores do not have as much merchandise on hand as usual, mercantile quarters say, buyers are not placing as heavy orders as they did a year or so ago.

With the end of the European war in prospect, stores want to be in a position to stock and offer their customers postwar goods as soon as they are available.

Under normal conditions, buyers from smaller stores and shops made seasonal trips only when new lines were being shown by manufacturers. Between trips they placed re-orders or counted on their resident buying offices to shop for "fill-in" merchandise. They ordered for future delivery and in that way kept a steady flow of new merchandise coming through.

The war changed all that. What the buyer sees today may not be available two weeks from today.

Store representatives who formerly made two trips a season now may come in as often as four times: stores from the South and Mid-west may send buyers in every ten days or two weeks whereas formerly they made the trip about once a month.

Rehiring of Servicemen Subject of N. A. M. Talk

NEW YORK (AP)—Untangling the problems of rehiring returning servicemen was announced as the subject of a five-day meeting next week of industrial executives, to be held at Atlantic City, N. J.

The discussions, closed to the public, are expected to draw some 200 businessmen from 28 states, said the National Association of Manufacturers which is sponsoring the meeting, ninth session of the N. A. M. Institute of Industrial Relations.

Also topics will be management-labor relations, wage and salary administration and the influence of government on industrial relations.

Southern Pac. Announces Department Appointments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The following passenger department appointments have been announced by the Southern Pacific Lines:

Hugh H. Gray, passenger traffic manager at New York, named general passenger agent on the line at El Paso, Texas; J. H. Desherow, general agent at Chicago, named passenger traffic manager at New York; William F. Coyne, assistant general agent at New York, appointed general agent at Chicago; C. E. Darkus, assistant general agent at Chicago. In each case the appointment is a promotion.

As passenger traffic manager at New York Mr. Desherow will have general supervision over the company's off-line territorial passenger department general agencies in New York, Boston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., Winston-Salem, N. C., Atlanta, Ga., and Birmingham, Ala., with jurisdiction extending from eastern Canada to Florida and contiguous Atlantic seaboard territory.

Ruml Urges Abolishing Of Corporate Tax

ST. LOUIS (AP) — The question of which group, the low income or corporation, deserves quicker relief from wartime tax burden was debated before the National Tax Association meeting with Beardsley Ruml, board chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, siding with corporations, and J. Raymond Walsh, research director of the C. I. O., favoring the low-income group.

Mr. Walsh stated in a prepared paper that tax relief for low-income groups should take precedence over concessions to business owners because it would provide more support to purchasing power. He said he favors reduction of corporation taxes "in a selective manner."

Mr. Ruml termed the tax on corporation profits "a distorting factor in managerial judgment." Such a tax, he explained, results in double taxation on the individual, forcing a tax when his profit is earned by the corporation and again when he receives the profit in dividend form. He recommended elimination of corporation income taxes.

This does not mean individual income tax rates should be maintained at present high levels, he asserted, because individual rates "should and can be reduced" by about 30 per cent.

Roy Blough, director of the Division of Tax Research, said the problem of postwar taxation will be far more difficult to solve than the wartime tax problem.

Predicting the postwar tax problem will be "the most difficult tax problem in American history," he declared the tax load promises to be so high "any system will inevitably have restrictive effects on consumption and investment."

"The most we can hope for is that taxes will be designed to produce the minimum interference with factors and forces leading to full employment," he said.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Planning Association suggested a "war to peace" plan whereby a corporation might defer payment of taxes, upon the cessation of hostilities in either hemisphere, so that it might use its ready cash to speed reconversion to a peacetime basis.

The plan would permit a corporation to postpone for a year payment of income and excess profits taxes on the current year's earnings, along with the unpaid portions of similar taxes on profits of the preceding year.

This deferment would be made pending determination whether the corporation is entitled to a refund, taxes on the two years would be subject to a six per cent annual interest penalty and be payable along with the current tax liability in the third year.

The plan was developed by the Business Committee on National Policy, headed by Beardsley Ruml, tax expert. The association is a non-government organization.

Asserting that much of the profits earned by corporations during the war is now tied up in inventories and new plant facilities, the committee said that "it is obvious that conversion will be slowed up" if the corporations are compelled to use their cash resources to pay taxes which may ultimately be returned to them. Ordinarily, the committee said, a long period elapses before a corporation actually receives the tax refunds to which it may be entitled.

Ward Loses Suit In Catalog Case

CHICAGO (AP)—The Appellate Court has affirmed a Superior Court dismissal of Montgomery Ward & Company's $105,200 damage suit against eight local and four international printing unions alleging the unions caused a delay in printing Ward's 1942 mail order catalog.

Employees of Cuneo Press, Neo Gravure Company and the Chicago Rotoprint Company, all with closed union shops, refused to handle work done by R. R. Donnelley and Sons because Donnelley is an open shop, the suit alleged.

"There was no act of violence or threats by the defendants," the Appellate Court ruled. "The employees of Cuneo and others had a right under the terms of the contracts entered into, to refuse to work on jobs which were done in part by non-union craftsmen. Whatever injury was suffered by the plaintiff, if any, by reason of any act of these defendants is merely incidental and not actionable."

The court also held a union

Mexican Bright Side of Living Caught in Art Work of Posada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Art for the Mexican masses, showing their social struggles leading to the 1910 Revolution and the brighter side of living in songs, games, caricatures, and circus posters, motivates an exhibition entitled, "Posada, Printmaker to the Mexican People," now on view at the Brooklyn Museum.

About 600 prints, blocks, and photostat enlargements are included in the display of the work of Jose Guadalupe Posada, son of peasant-born parents, whose shop in Mexico City was associated with his production of about 20,000 prints. The exhibition, which has appeared previously in Mexico and in Chicago, is in the East for the first time.

Señor Posada's work had a wide sale, much of it being printed on colored sheets sold by street vendors for one to two centavos. It was published by Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, known as "a people's bard" because of his interest in spreading culture among the poor.

Prints Display News

The prints on display give a pictorial account of the news of the day, particularly the dramatic, morbid, or unusual. In addition, the Arroyo house printed the ballads, or "corridos," of the itinerant singers and moral tales and religious stories for which Señor Posada provided the illustrations.

One section of the exhibit is devoted to Señor Posada's treatment of social injustices and the revolt against these. Shootings, hangings, a soldier's farewell, the entrance of Francisco Madero into Mexico City and the capture of a revolutionist are among the many subjects.

In connection with the prints, the Museum has arranged an exhibit of figurines contrasting the market vendors of the day with the wealthy land-owning class.

From another section of the exhibit, the Posada brand of humor leers from fantastic skulls, a series called calaveras produced for the annual fiesta, "The Day of the Dead," but often caricaturing the living. "The Dandy" and "The Female Dandy" in their fine regalia, including walking stick, sparkler, flowers, and feathers mocked by a skeleton's features, are among the most amusing. The figure of "Don Quixote" and his skeleton horse is another outstanding print in this group.

Restful Living Pictured

The best glimpse of more restful Mexican living is afforded in a room hung with prints of songs, games, booklets, and other material typical of the "life and taste of bourgeois society." One of these is Señor Posada's illustration for the "Song of the Locomotive," showing a musicians' group in the foreground inspired to music by the advancing locomotive in the near distance.

"Like Goya in Spain," Fernando Gamboa says in the foreword of the catalogue accompanying the collection, "Posada constitutes in Mexico the sudden apparition of genius. . . . The personal and artistic independence of Posada is even more admirable when measured in terms of the general artistic atmosphere of his day.

"He never aspired to greater material prosperity and is known to have refused commissions with which he did not sympathize. Posada's prints were the most direct expression of the Mexican people's soul and sentiment."

Implacable in his attacks on the Ponfirio Diaz dictatorship and all oppression, Señor Posada, dweller in tenements, met persecution and passed on in poverty.

The exhibit will continue through Oct. 15.

Progressive Party's Survival In Wisconsin Seen at Stake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Whether the Progressive Party, at one time potentially one of the most successful third party organizations in American history, can survive the November election is one of the moot questions in current Wisconsin politics.

Founded by the late Robert Marion La Follette more than 40 years ago as an offshoot of the Republican Party, and led as a separate entity for the last 10 years by his two militant sons, the Progressive organization narrowly escaped disaster in the recent Wisconsin primary elections. Its candidates for state offices and United States senator qualified for listing on the November election ballot by negligible margins. About half of its candidates for legislative seats, and several candidates for Congress, failed to get the nominal number of votes required in the primary and are, therefore, obliged to run as "Independents" in the November election.

Progressives got fewer than 10 per cent of the total vote in the primary, compared with about 70 per cent polled by the majority Republican Party.

Signs of Early End

To many Wisconsin commentators that unfavorable showing in the primary test appeared to be a sign of the Party's early end. And, to a considerable degree, the low vote reflected the disintegration of the once powerful La Follette organization out state. The State Party Committee this year seemed unable to recruit a sufficient number of candidates for county and legislative offices. The paucity of its local candidates resulted in relatively few nomination contests, a fact which led many normally Progressive voters to participate in the Republican nominations for sheriff, State Assemblyman and other local offices.

It is also apparent that the Party this year faces the strongest incumbent opposition in recent years. The Republican State slate is led by Gov. Walter S. Goodland, who has been demonstrated to possess an enormous popularity. The Democrats have this year offered a slate of candidates that is stronger than usual, too. Many observers believe that the local New Dealers will this year push the La Follette Progressives from their position as the ranking minority in Wisconsin public affairs.

More reserved students of Wisconsin political trends believe that the Progressives will show comparatively more strength in the general election than they did in the primary. They recall that only four years ago the Progressives elected a United States Senator, and that only two years ago they elected a Governor, who, however, passed on before he could assume office.

Modified Foreign Policy

They note, moreover, that the Progressives have authorized an official modification in their foreign policy convictions that has considerable importance for many Wisconsin liberal voters.

The decision was taken at the recent platform convention composed of nominated candidates of the party.

For reasons of "clarification," they explained, they adopted a foreign policy statement which pledges the Party to support American participation in an international organization that would be empowered to "enforce" peace in the world.

Progressives have been tagged as "isolationists," and many of them have resented the label. Already the effect of the new platform, by public comment and response, is discernible.

Heretofore the orthodox La Follette view has been critical of references to "force" in international organization, insisting that it was the desire of many "internationalists" to commit the nation to an international police organization before the terms of the peace treaty were made known to the American people, and to pledge American military support for an unjust, imperialistic or antidemocratic peace settlement containing the seeds of another war.

"Enforce" Not Radical Now

Progressive spokesmen are now pointing out, however, that the incorporation of the word "enforce" in their platform is not as radical a departure as it may seem, for other passages in the statement make it quite clear that they continue to insist upon a "fair, humanitarian, and democratic" treaty as a condition to American membership in an international organization for the perpetuation of future peace.

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DRESSES .... 4.98— 29.50
COATS .....19.98—150.00
L. DIAMOND CO.
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CHILDREN'S BOOKS
Christmas Greeting Cards for Those in Service
Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
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FALL OPENING
Boys' and Girls' Sport Coats and Slacks
THE MORRIS SHOP
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Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
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$5 to $8.50
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SOUTH ORANGE
Good News for All Girls!
Imported 100% Virgin Wool Hand Fashioned Sweaters, in a multitude of colors.
PULL-ON $6.95
CARDIGAN $7.95
FELLERS, "Clothes With Charm"
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"Remember Father's Day"
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Stationery, Toys, Games
Waterman Fountain Pens
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Remodeling a Specialty
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DEPARTMENT STORE
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Passaic, N. J.

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SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
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Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson Belleville
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MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

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ICE CREAM and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Fresh From Our Own Farm
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Tel. PL. 6364

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
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Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
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SAVON "Anglo-Craft" Clothes
All-Wool Men's Ready-Made and Made-to-Measure Suits and Topcoats $35
182 E. FRONT STREET PL. 6-9778

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Shoes — Bags — Hosiery
OUR NEW LOCATION
137 West Front Street
Look for the Van Arsdale Street Clock!

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
REVLON Products may be purchased here.
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Rug Cleaning and Cold Storage
MME. A. VARIAN, Inc.
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SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
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Every form of Insurance, including Life
Roy B. Wright
INSUROR
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SERVICE
QUALITY · DEPENDABILITY · SERVICE
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FOR OVER A HALF CENTURY
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RIDGEWOOD 6-4700

LAW
INCORPORATED
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HABERDASHER
Ridge 6-5230

WHAT'S NEW IN FALL MILLINERY?
We'd like you to see our Newest Hats for Mother and Daughter
Felts, Velvets, Silks and Satins
Handbags to Match
JEAN'S MILLINERY
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Sole Agent for
HERSHEY ICE CREAM
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GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
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Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184
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Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
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SUMMIT

W. L. BAKER, INC.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
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CHRISTMAS GIFTS
to the Armed Forces
NOW
426 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE

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TEL. SUM. 6-4320

Men's and Boys' Store
402 Springfield Avenue
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"Shop Here and Save"
AMY McDOWELL SHOP
Corsets Lingerie Negligees Dresses
SUM. 6-1881 9 BEECHWOOD ROAD

B. H. Frumkin, Inc.
"The store with two doors and two floors"
SUITS, COATS, BLOUSES
403 Springfield Ave. 29 Maple St.

BUY • INSURE • RENT
THROUGH THE
GLEN OAKS AGENCY
RAYMOND W. STAFFORD
Tel. Summit 6-3025
190 Ashland Road Summit, N. J.

JOSEPH ZEIGNER
INCORPORATED
Furniture Interior Decorators
472 Springfield Avenue

Siegel's Stationery Shop
Leather Goods Crane's Fine Stationery
394 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-2191

ZUSI'S SWEET SHOPPE
Abbotts Jane Logan
De Luxe Ice Cream
LUNCHEONETTE
330 Springfield Avenue Sum. 6-4154

OUR SLOGAN
First to
THE JUVENILE SHOP
then back to school
373 Springfield Avenue

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

SUMMIT (Continued)

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DRAPERIES
FINE UPHOLSTERING
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DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-3700
A Service to Meet Every Need

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BOOKS MAKE FINE GIFTS
Children—Adults All Occasions
GREETING CARDS
TRAVER'S BOOK STORE
Estab. 1872
19 East State Street

Castanea MILK
CREAM · BUTTER · EGGS · CHEESE
234 N. BROAD ST., Trenton, N. J.
Phone 4233

Gilbert & Mott Chevrolet
All makes of cars repaired
Sole Agents for
Lowe Bros. Paints
432 Princeton Avenue Phone 8151

UNION CITY

A. Shulman and Sons
4321 Bergenline Avenue at 44th Street
UNion 3-2929
Headquarters for KEM-TONE
Try our home dry cleaning fluid—2 gallons for 98c
Present this ad and receive 1 lb. of soap powder free.

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GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2182

E. W. DAVIES, Inc.
ESSO SERVICE
North Ave. at Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.
Everything for Your Car
COMPLETE SERVICES TEL. WE. 2-2273

Life Insurance and Auto Loans at low rates
THE WESTFIELD TRUST COMPANY
Westfield, N. J.—Scotch Plains, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Brunner's
Dependable Jewelers Since 1900
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

"BARON'S"
CENTRAL DRUG STORE
"The Rite-Rate Store"
COSMETICS OUR SPECIALTY
243 East Broad Street

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1021 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 4131
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Appel JEWELER
Established 1885
624 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
906 Hamilton Street
Phone 9637

KOEHLER BROS.
- COAL -
N. 7th St. Bridge Allentown, Pa.
DIAL 5350

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
"THE STORE OF FAMOUS SHOES"
A SPECIALIST TAKES CARE OF YOUR SHOE TROUBLES
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

ZIMMERMAN'S ROADSIDE MARKET
FANCY FRUITS and VEGETABLES
OUR SPECIALTY
1029 N. 7th Street Phone 2-4692

R. M. Taylor Co.
PENNSYLVANIA'S LARGEST MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Get your descriptive catalogue
2019 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN
FACTORY—QUAKERTOWN, PA.

BETHLEHEM

natalie nadele
550 Main Street
One of the City's Finer Shops

CHESTER

Miller-Flounders
Distributor of Golden Guernsey
SAFE MILK CHESTER 6129

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-42-387 Hours: 8:30 to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday.
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The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 WEST TENTH

Fall Fashions in SHOES

Meiser's
FINE FOODS
Poultry—Fruits—Vegetables
818 Peach Street Phone 23-637

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco Gasoline and Oils
Complete Car Service
Two Stations
8th and Peach Sts. Ph. 22-773
26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

Beautiful, new
HATS for FALL
Famous Dobbs and Meyer Quality creations for men who love smart style and fine quality; in light and regular weights; $6.50 to $10.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-19-21 State Street

Frank, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Women's and Misses' Printzess, Jaunty Junior and Sterling Fur Trimmed Coats.

"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts
Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us
Leave Your Orders at PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET

Gifts for Overseas
We've so many items which will help our boys and girls in far away lands to remember Christmas at home.
FORD E. O'DELL
24 WEST 10TH STREET

HARRISBURG

HARRISBURG STORAGE CO.
437-45 S. Second Street
Merchandise Storage, Distributing, Forwarding. Household Goods Storage, Moving, Packing.
PENNA. R. R. PRIVATE SIDINGS
Telephones 4-3034, 4-3035, 4-3036

"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

"Always Reliable"
DOUGHERTY'S
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

Harold's
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3493 Derry Street Phone 3228

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Wayne

Phone Wayne 1035
LA CASA HAIR STYLISTS
specializing in feather haircut and permanent wave
Corner Lancaster and No. Wayne Ave. Wayne, Pa.

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own Cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road Ogontz 1658

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

Outfitters to the Particular Woman
Gowns, Coats, Suits, etc.
Flo-Jean
615 West Ave., Jenkintown, Pa.
PHONE: OGONTZ 0985

MONTGOMERY, Inc.
Apparel of Quality
For Men and Women
JENKINTOWN

ALADDIN Book Shop
Latest Fiction and Non-Fiction for Sale
Lending Library Greeting Cards
AIDA J. GILLIES
224 OLD YORK ROAD OGONTZ 4348

PHILADELPHIA

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Exile
FOR A MAN
who has everything—
A gift in leather—
Useful, personal.
309 SOUTH 13TH STREET
Certified Gemologist, Registered Jeweler, American Gem Society

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

Nan Marie
Millinery
Rittenhouse 3639
135 South Seventeenth, Apt. 2D

"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
Serving the Public Satisfactorily Since 1900
13th and Windrim Ave. MIC. 8124

PITTSBURGH

Barrett Beauty Salon
Quality Permanents
Complete Beauty Service
3100 Jenkins Arcade
PITTSBURGH, PA. Atlantic 6225

Jewelry — Gifts
It's time to select your Christmas Greetings
CLARICE MAY HAMER'S
BEAD STUDIO
201 Pitt Bank Bldg.

READING

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

Bread Is Basic . . .
Start with Maier's
ENRICHED WHITE BREAD
640 PARK AVENUE

Here . . . Now!
New Fall Styles
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
CROLL & KECK

Christmas Gifts for Men Overseas Must Be Mailed by October 15th
SELECT YOUR GIFTS FROM
POMEROY'S

SCRANTON

WOODLAWN
HOMOGENIZED MILK
It's Great!
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

Quality Service Satisfaction
THE WULLERT MARKETS
Meats of Quality
1221 S. Webster Ave. Ph. 4-9101
802 Pittston Ave. Ph. 3-9302

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON (Continued)

NOW SHOWING
NEW FALL HATS
Gloves—Handbags
Joseph's
135 North Washington Ave.

SEWICKLEY

SPEAKING OF MONEY
Every Family Should Have a Reserve of Ready Cash
The Sewickley Valley Trust Company
"The Community Bank"

Fall collection of lovely clothes for Mother and Daughter
THE LINEN SHOP

It's time for a COLD-WAVE PERMANENT
ANN MATHIES
532 Beaver Street, Sewickley, Pa.
TEL. SEW. 2032

SWARTHMORE

BACK-TO-SCHOOL CLOTHES
for Girls and Boys
BUCHNER'S
Park Ave. Open Evenings

UPPER DARBY

The dressmaker suit . . . designed by Etta Gaynes to dramatize your comings and goings all season long . . . It is softly molded with striking glove stitched detail. Peter Pan velvet collar. In 100% virgin wool. Quality rayon lined. In grey with black, and black with red. Sizes 9 to 17 and 10 to 16.

HOME OF FAMOUS BRANDS
Red Robin
Fashioned Yours
64 South 69th Street

"Famous Brand" Cancellations
Smart Shoe Fashions
for Men and Women
Not rejects or damaged shoes but First quality cancellations from "Famous Makers"
Savings from 30 to 75%
Sheppard's
CANCELLATION FOOTWEAR
6804-06 Market St. Upper Darby, Pa.
206 Broadway Camden, N. J.

Sweaters and Knitted Sportswear
for every member of the family. Most nationally known makes sold in this section at our shop exclusively.
BLACKSTONE
Sweater Shop
29 So. 69th Street Blvd. 5312

Hostess
Specializing in Home Cooking
LUNCHEON 11:30-2 DINNER 5-8
SUNDAYS 1-8
55 Long Lane Blvd. 9762
Arthur Kalbach Boul. 9645

ART'S TEXACO SERVICE
Service—Repairing on all makes of cars
Garrett and Kingston Roads

Furs . . . Blended Muskrat
in soft, luxurious skins . . . smooth flowing lines . . . master fur crafting for all 'round wear.
BORYNACK'S
7030 Terminal Sq. Blvd. 1188

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Latest Methods of Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
2nd Floor, McClatchey Bldg.
Market Street Blvd. 1553

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

MOYER'S PHARMACY
Burmont Road and Morgan Avenue
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 3500
Try Our Candy

WILKINSBURG

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6800 607 SOUTH AVENUE

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Words of Current Interest

Exhibit—*Eg-zib'-it* (all vowels short). By Webster's alternative pronunciation, the *e* of the first syllable may be sounded as short *i*, a pronunciation often used in informal conversation.

Webster's Synonyms gives "show," "display," "expose," and "parade" as more or less close equivalents; and notes that "exhibit" implies somebody putting something forward with either the purpose or the consequence of drawing people's attention. A number of applied uses are mentioned by the lexicographers, but through everything it carries the force of the classic Latin verb *exhibere*, "to hold out" something to be seen.

Immutable — *I-mu'-ta-b'l* (i short, u long as in cube, a as in sofa).

To take "mutable," without the negative prefix *im-*. Synonyms associates it with "changeable," "changeful," and "variable." The Latin verb *mutare* is "to move," with the idea of "shift" prominent. Oxford finds "immutable" whatever is not subject to or susceptible of change.

Parentage—*Par'-en-tij* (a as in care, *e* clipped-short as in silent, i short).

Comes in through the French; current in the fifteenth century.

Recompensed (Rom. 11:35)—*Rek'-om-penst* (both e's short, o clipped-short as in connect).

"To recompense," according to Oxford, is to reward, requite, or repay a person. Fifteenth century. Derives from a late Latin form through the French. Classic Latin has the verb *compensare*, "to balance" (weights). Wycliffe, back in the fourteenth century, making his New Testament translation, renders the phrase in Romans: "and it shall be quit to him?" Tyndale, living in the big-word period of the sixteenth century, prefers to say "recompensed"; and other translators, down to Authorized, follow him, save Rheims (1582), which has: "and retribution shall be made him?" Verses 34 and 35 of Rom. 11 are evidently a free quotation from Isaiah or Job, a paraphrase combining thoughts of both.

Status — *Sta'-tus* (a long, u clipped-short as in circus).

Webster's Synonyms groups "state," "condition," "mode," "situation," "posture," and "status" together; abstract terms, all. "Status" strictly refers to a person's legal condition or standing.

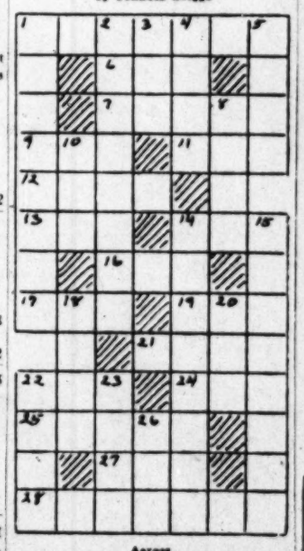
Succoured (II Cor. 6:2)—*Suk'-erd* (u short, e as in maker). The present-day spelling, in America, is "succored." Pronunciation the same.

"Help," "assist," "aid"; from the thirteenth century. Has perhaps become archaic. An American Translation converts the passage of II Cor. (quoted from Isa. 49:8) into a line of poetry:

"And helped you on a day of deliverance!"

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—"Return of the Prodigal" is subject of painting by what Spanish artist?
6—What is a Mexican tree, from milky juice of which caoutchouc is obtained?
7—What is the expanded portion of a leaf?
8—Girl's name.
11—What instrument produces artificial currents of air?
12—A gourde is an herb, coin, or bolt—which?
13—Frenzy.
14—Who was the Roman goddess of plenty?
16—High mountain.
17—What is a small block of metal for screwing on end of a bolt?
19—Unlimited space of time.
21—What is a sandstone with grains of very unequal size?
22—Adjective suffix.
24—Hophni and Phinehas were sons of whom?
25—In rowing, the pace between strokes is called what?
27—What is the seed of a common cereal plant?
28—What is Kirsten Flagstad's singing voice?

Down
1—Would a sculptor, musician, or milliner be most familiar with a cadenza?
2—What is most famous work of Omar Khayyam?
3—In what State of U. S. is the Little Wabash River (abbr.)?
4—What American artist and author wrote "Story of Ferdinand"?
5—A sign of some future event is what?
6—Motet.
10—Who is one of titular characters in "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs"?
14—Victor Herbert's "It Happened in Nordland" is what?
15—What is the capital of Chile?
18—City of Provo is in what State of U. S.?
20—Lubricant.
23—What name is given to upper course of Thames River, England?
26—What is a doubling of a cord through which another may pass?
28—What implement is associated with tholepins?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

The Feminine Side

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Will Johnson
"I never have any trouble getting a seat—would YOU like a bite of onion sandwich?"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller
"Will you girls kindly leave that No. 9 wire the way you found it?"

Today's Quotation

The world is slowly learning that because two men think differently neither need be wicked.

—Sir Wilfred Grenfell

In Lighter Vein

Education Pays

From Camp Parks, California, where Seabees are resting after long months in the South Pacific, comes the story about the coconuts and the natives.

Seabees had been paying the natives one shilling to climb trees and bring down coconuts, but Frank W. Correy, Jr., machinists' mate, second class, had to pay two shillings, he related.

The boy he hired said: "Me plenty smart. Go long mission school. One shilling for trip up, one shilling for trip down."—Armored News.

It's an Idea

"What do you think of government ownership of defense industries?"

"I'm for it. When the government owns everything, it will have to pay the taxes itself."—Wall Street Journal.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Stressing Hospitality

Wilmington, N. C.

Mrs. E. M. Shepherd, resident of the near-by resort community of Harbor Island, is a shining light in the lives of those servicemen and their wives who are fortunate enough to make her acquaintance. Realizing the crowded housing condition in Wilmington and environs, she has unselfishly done more than her share toward relieving a critical situation. She helps servicemen's wives and families find homes, cares for their children and aids in any way possible to make life pleasant for them. She is especially appreciated by soldiers, for she has had her basement fixed into four sleeping rooms, kitchen and bath. On week ends groups of from eight to twelve GI's enjoy themselves there, using her beach and pier. And when Army wives wish to visit their husbands stationed at various posts near by, she opens her home to them without charge. The war has undoubtedly unearthed illimitable acts of kindness throughout the world, and servicemen and their wives who know Mrs. Shepherd like to recall her hospitable deeds as among the finest.

NEWS ITEM— ABANDONED GERMAN SOLDIERS ARE TOLD TO GET HOME ANY WAY THEY CAN

BUT, LIEUTENANT, WE COULD GO FASTER IF YOU DIDN'T WANT ALL THESE SOUVENIRS
FOR GOODNESS SAKE, QUIT GOOSE-STEPPING!
HEY, STUPERMAN! YOUR SLIP'S SHOWING!
TO BERLIN
MOST OF THEM ARE GOING THIS WAY
LF. Van Zeln

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Good Old Hay Loft*

By Le Pelley

OH YES, MRS. BAGGOT. I'm HOUSE CLEANING... I'm GOING TO GET THE BOYS TO HELP ME WITH THE RUGS—
?
THAT'S STRANGE... I WAS POSITIVE HENRY WAS IN HERE
HELLO, POP— WHEN DID YOU FIND OUT ABOUT THIS PLACE?
NEVER MIND... MOVE OVER

The Taffles—*Subtle?*

By Palmer

HENRY IS TRYING TO FIND OUT WHAT SIZE DRESS FROLIC WEARS, SO HE CAN SURPRISE HER WITH A NEW DRESS HE SAW IN TOWN— WATCH THE "SUBTLE" MALE GO INTO ACTION
YOU KNOW, FROLIC, I ALWAYS THOUGHT FEMININE MOVIE STARS WERE ALL TALL— HERE'S ONE STAR WHO DOESN'T LOOK ANY TALLER THAN YOU—
I'LL BET SHE WEARS THE SAME SIZE DRESSES AS YOU DO-
JUST ONE MOMENT—
SINCE WHEN ARE YOU INTERESTED IN THE SIZE DRESSES THAT WOMEN WEAR
?
Tom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Buzzy Descends—And How!*

By Rodgers

Decided I'd go over and play hide and seek with Buzzy this afternoon—
But the little rascal was no where to be found—
"Oh, well he'll show up pretty soon," I thought.
But I was wrong—He never did show up!
Instead he came down!
Yarn!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ted Loses Prestige*

By The Hagers

I WONDER IF PEGGY AND PETUNIA WILL MISS US.
LET'S FLY OVER THEIR HOUSE AND DIP OUR WINGS!
THERE THEY ARE, TED! THEY SEE US!
-AND THEY MAY SEND UP FLA K.
TED, YOU'VE LOST YOUR DUFFEL!
MY OLD SKIVVY SHIRT WILL MAKE POOR PROPAGANDA FOR MY CAUSE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Fortress Germany?

Are the German armies really "withdrawing according to plan"—a final plan for defending the Reich itself? Have the generals persuaded Hitler to pull in his outposts this time before they are cut off? Will troops and guns from Italy and the Balkans fill the gaps in the West Wall and Eastern Front?

Until the last few days it appeared that General Kesselring's 25 divisions on the Gothic Line were being reinforced. But now signs are showing of a German retreat to the Alps. American patrols have pushed into the Gothic Line at points where heavy resistance was expected, and it is reported that 600 trucks are filing through the Brenner Pass every day. At the same time come stories of the abandonment of Crete and Rhodes and a general retreat from Greece and Yugoslavia.

So far we have seen no reports of withdrawals from Norway, and there is some surmise that Berlin is hoping to use the Norwegian coast as a base for the launching of the V-2, the 10-ton jet-propelled projectile which the Nazis have been claiming will win the war—if only the German people will hold tight for the time needed to perfect it. The best informed Allied sources believe the Germans have a new weapon, but are confident that it can never overcome the advantages which the United Nations have now gained in position and power.

Allied military men express great confidence about smashing on into Germany. But it is very plain that resistance has greatly stiffened, and that every day the British-American forces are held up before the West Wall, either by their own supply problem or by ingenious fortifications, the enemy gains fresh opportunity to pull back armies from outlying regions and consolidate his defenses. Even the Luftwaffe has been coming up to fight the past few days, and American bomber crews who had never seen a German fighter plane in recent raids are now getting glimpses of plenty, including the enemy's jet plane.

How Hitler can hope to win or even to hold out for many months does not appear in any logical calculation. His economic resources—particularly oil—are melting away. And with 5,000 Allied planes operating over the Reich in one day, the task of making and transporting supplies for his armies becomes progressively worse. Yet if the German forces which have been holding so much of Europe can be pulled back and consolidated, they can certainly slow down the Allied drive.

The Allied home fronts must remember that it is much easier to move those threatening arrows on their maps than it is for armies to move up the hills and through the forts along the Rhine.

Down East Barometer

The Maine election gives distinct encouragement to Republican hopes in the National poll. This is so although careful observers do not accept the old saying that "as goes Maine, so goes the Nation." Maine has deviated only once since the Civil War from its determined Republican course in a Presidential election. They watch instead the size of the majority by which Maine goes Republican. This year there was a 7.5 per cent jump in the Republican majority.

The small turnout of voters undoubtedly was a sign of apathy in the State and Congressional elections, and the increased Republican majorities seem to indicate that the G. O. P. organization was functioning with efficiency and enthusiasm.

As for the Political Action Committee of the C. I. O., it suffered a rebuke which was paradoxically most intense where its campaign was most vigorous. This may reflect the historic individualistic attitude of the down-Mainer. Yet the P. A. C. affiliate worked long and vigorously to get out Democratic votes in the two districts where it operated. Perhaps the P. A. C. in this campaign of 1944 will neither prove the evil influence its enemies fear nor live up to the enthusiastic expectations of its supporters.

It's a wonderful thing that the Navy has rules to go by in naming ships of war. Think what might happen if it were necessary to call in the Pullman-car name-thinker-upper!

It is positively denied that Lamar, Missouri, birthplace of Mr. Roosevelt's running mate, was named for Hedy. Doubtless Senator Truman lends it glamour enough.

The Job for Congress

The somewhat peculiar latter-day American tradition under which Congress seems to feel intimately responsible for the protection and well-being of the farmers and of business but not of the working man is now producing an interesting situation.

War Mobilizer Byrnes noted the other day that some Congressmen had told him they were reluctant to liberalize unemployment compensation payments, or to provide proper relief for employees of the Government, or take care of the resettlement of migrant and destitute workers, until after the election. The reason being that it might look like a bid for votes, or that one Congressman or group of Congressmen might start trying to outdo another in winning friends among labor.

It now appears that the House and Senate conferees on these reconversion matters are having difficulty getting together. And it is proposed that unless some compromise (mostly in the form of a more liberal attitude in the House) can be attained within the next few days, the whole matter had best be passed over and a recess taken until after the election.

This is the easiest way out for Congress. But it fails to lessen the unrest among workers who hear the widespread talk about free enterprise and private initiative and who are consequently beginning to make their own personal postwar arrangements, leaving war industry begging for manpower.

It is not the duty of Congress to toady to conservative voters, or to liberal voters, but to do what is right.

If Governor Dewey is correct in his charge that Mr. Byrnes was six months late with his reconversion report, much the same must be said against Congress, which has had the Baruch-Hancock blueprint in its hands since last February. Congress was called back to Washington in the August heat to take care of this pressing matter. Congress should not dodge its responsibility now.

French Patriots Ascendant

The rising force of French patriot power to shape the new France cannot be better illustrated than in the second reshuffle just made of the de Gaulle French Provisional Government, notably removal of René Massigli, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and his replacement by Georges Bideault, president of the Conseil National de Résistance.

The "coup" seems clear notice out of the blue from France's 1944 revolutionary leaders to the world at large, and especially to the British, Americans, and Russians, that the making of a new France is a task for Frenchmen—Frenchmen who have great confidence and independence. In sum, it sharply points up the long-standing French phrase symbolic of the fierce French spirit of liberty and individualism, *Charbonnier est maître en sa maison*, as being more alertly alive today than ever.

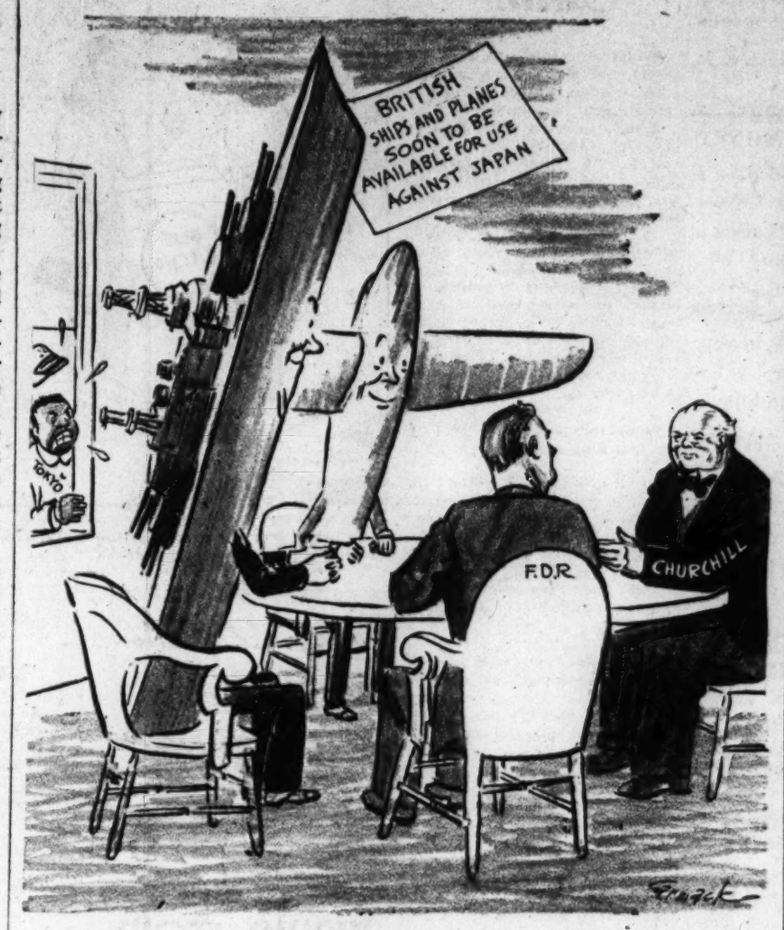
René Massigli, the deposed Foreign Affairs Commissioner, is a French diplomat of the old line, bred in all the arts and traditions of the erstwhile Quai d'Orsay school. He has been compensated by being appointed de Gaullist Ambassador to London. He signed his country's recent agreement with Britain by which the latter recognized the de Gaullist Provisional Government, and has been pushing for a similar pact with the United States.

But this is evidently not strictly in line with the ideas of French Republican "resistance" chiefs like Georges Bideault. They do not care so much about getting a seat for France on the Europe Advisory Commission (now planning Europe's future) as about the intentions of Big Three diplomats and emissaries toward France's just claims as a freedom-loving Republic. It is inevitably in the character of such Frenchmen to be suspicious of deals in which their country would be but a pawn, fitting in with some "reactionary" scheme dictated by "economic" or even "clerical" purposes.

The French "resistance" men of today are the 1944 prototypes of the 1789 Jacobins. Their patriotic fervor and desire for vengeance on the Vichyites, who nearly suffocated their lives and dear-bought freedom for four years, is now becoming almost volcanic in character. Those sitting at Dumbarton Oaks, and other non-French planners of a postwar world, will do well to appraise wisely and correctly this great new force in France represented by the "resistance" chiefs.

One way, of course, for a lady to get a seat in some of our crowded streetcars is to get a job driving them.

Also Present at Quebec



On the Swiss Border

The Wide Horizon

By Norton Webb

Bellegarde . . . Annemasse . . . Geneva! American spearheads touched the Franco-Swiss frontier at the first-named place and then sped on to robust Annemasse, next door to world-renowned Geneva.

Bellegarde is that Franco-Swiss frontier townlet where you hear the swish of the mighty Rhône River joining that of la Valserine and hastily tumble out of your train *compartiment* to file into the small customs hall of the railroad station. There a Swiss or French *douanier*, depending on your direction, puts the classic question to you, *Vous n'avez rien à déclarer?*

Bellegarde's air is bracing, the country hardy and great trees abounding. You are already feeling the proximity of the great Jura chain of mountains to the north and grandiose Alps to the south, whose top-ranking Mont-Blanc is not so far away. American spearheads at small Bellegarde had understandingly nothing to declare since war, like diplomacy, waives customs formalities. But the scene must have impressed the soldiers.

* * *

Though they may not have known it, at Bellegarde these spearheads were only a few miles from Ferney-Voltaire, illustrious because the great Voltaire passed most of his life in the small town, turning out from his modest country estate his prodigious literary works that influenced not only the French Revolution but the whole world. My first visit to Voltaire's house was as a schoolboy from near-by Geneva who gazed with wide eyes at the great man's spacious 18th-century rooms with their ample fireplaces, solid ornamental furniture and library looking out on pastoral settings. Ferney has the quiet of centuries under the shadow of its mountains, and the dignity of its hardworking peasants. No wonder Voltaire loved it.

From Bellegarde, Americans under Brig. Gen. Frederic B. Butler, coming from Grenoble, must have skirted the fringes of the frontier separating the Canton of Geneva from the Ain and Haute-Savoie Departments in a sort of semicircle. Not far from here too are the chic French Savoyan summer resorts of Evian-les-Bains and Thonon-les-Bains, both fronting on that world's most classic example of fresh water bodies—Lake Geneva, or Lake Leman as other communities bordering its steel-blue waters prefer to have you call it.

* * *

Jean-Jacques Rousseau, it is significant, whose ideas with those of Voltaire had the greatest influence on the French Revolution, also worked for long to better men's lots amid the regal surroundings of this Franco-Swiss region. Rousseau was in fact born in Geneva.

It seems a pity that the rules of warfare prevent General Butler and his men from going over the border into neutral Geneva. For they could not help liking this sober, robust French Swiss city that for so long has in all modesty stood for what a model community can be in the way of ethics, culture and gentility. And the democratically minded Genevois would in turn also undoubtedly show appreciation and warmth of heart for their American brothers.

Mirror of World Opinion

Essential Discipline?

We read of an American general with our overseas forces who is a stickler for rigid discipline and who fined three of his officers $25 each for appearing on the battle field without their coat collars buttoned.

The general reasoned that if they were careless in small details they could be lacking in greater responsibilities, and that they must measure up even to the smallest essential.

It was the apostle Paul who wrote to the Hebrews:

"Now no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous: nevertheless afterward it yielded the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby."—*Great Bend (Kan.) Tribune.*

A Long Way Yet

The Bookshelf

"The Japanese soldier is no match for the American; he's a second-rate little man fighting a good big one," writes Foster Hailey in PACIFIC BATTLE LINE (New York: Macmillan. $3.50). Nevertheless, adds Mr. Hailey, the first two years of the war proved conclusively that he cannot be defeated without a high toll in ships, planes, and men.

It is fitting that this should be said at a time when America is exultant over the collapse of the military power of its principal enemy, Germany. For, as the men who fight in the Pacific know only too well, the war will not end with the occupation of Berlin. At least a fifth of the earth's surface will remain to be rewon from a fanatical enemy who thus far, at any rate, prefers extermination to surrender.

Mr. Hailey's well-written and almost encyclopedic account of the first 24 months of the war in the Pacific is a sobering book in more ways than one.

* * *

No one could be more appreciative of the excellent qualities of American fighting men and machines of war than this able correspondent of the New York Times. Yet he is sufficiently objective to realize that it was Japanese stupidity and happy "breaks," as well as American heroism and fire power, that enabled the United States to hold on in the Pacific until its present overwhelming offensive might could be forged.

For instance, Mr. Hailey points out, suppose the Japanese had followed up their sneak assault on Pearl Harbor by sending their first invasion waves against Hawaii instead of the Philippines. Could the Navy and the Army garrisons on the islands have repelled them? Few who knew of the Nation's woefully unprepared condition can have any illusions about the answer.

From a powerful base, only 2,000 miles from California, the Japanese could have thrown a strong barrier across American supply lines to the Southwest Pacific for an indefinite period, and their bombers and submarines could undoubtedly have forced the removal of many key West Coast war plants to less advantageous locations inland.

* * *

It requires no special gifts of imagination to perceive how this would have delayed the Allied war effort, not only in the Pacific, but on the other side of the world.

Fortunately for the future of mankind, the Japanese was foolish enough to turn his attention elsewhere after his first devastating blow, and the sleeping American giant was able to get to his feet and don his full armor in the shortest possible time.

"Pacific Battle Line" opens with the attack on Pearl Harbor and then proceeds, step by step, through the whole Pacific campaign until December, 1943.

Mr. Hailey was in the front line from the Solomons to the Aleutians and saw at close range many of the spectacular actions he describes. This is not, however, an "adventure book." Rather it is what the journalist likes to call "straight reporting," which is to say that it lets facts speak for themselves with a minimum of embellishment. It is, in fact, gratifyingly free of the posturing and attitudinizing that has marred so many recent books by war correspondents.

Just to keep the record straight, it must be pointed out that much of the ground Mr. Hailey covers has been gone over in detail before, that many of his technical descriptions border on the tedious, and that at least one of his anecdotes is in questionable taste.

H. M.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Drawing a Line

In men whom men condemn as ill
I find so much of goodness still,
In men whom men pronounce divine
I find so much of sin and blot,
I do not dare to draw a line
Between the two, where God has not.

JOAQUIN MILLER

The State Department and the Press

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph G. Harrison

The State Department's sponsorship of a proposal for world-wide freedom of news after the war is doubly welcome. It is encouraging not only because such freedom of the dispatches can be a most powerful factor in preserving peace but also because the suggestion comes from the State Department. For if that Department has become convinced of the necessity for an unhampered exchange of news between nations, it can be of great help in seeing that this goal is reached.

Although it would be unfair to accuse the State Department of being censorship-minded, it has never been as friendly toward press publicity as have some other Government departments and agencies.

Its most conspicuous action in this regard came about two years ago when the Department succeeded in getting a ruling that its international negotiations should be considered war measures and consequently subject to the censorship of Byron Price's office. Although that ruling is presumably still in effect, the Department seems to recognize that the whole thing is questionable and has not caused any real trouble whenever the ruling has been broken.

Nevertheless, the affair showed an exaggerated tenderness where publicity was concerned. Nor is this tenderness hard to trace. It comes from the average diplomat's conviction that the easiest and most successful way of conducting international negotiations is through secrecy, and from his deep-rooted but never publicly expressed opinion that the ordinary citizen hasn't an adequate background for understanding such negotiations and, consequently, shouldn't be trusted with them.

The secrecy which surrounded the Dumbarton Oaks conference is symbolic of the statesman's natural bent for working behind closed doors. While there may be some merit in Secretary of State Cordell Hull's explanation that the conference had to be kept secret because other nations—for which read "Russia"—were involved, it isn't likely that the conference's aims would have been jeopardized by giving the public a little clearer insight into what was going on.

Actually, however, there is little cause for complaint about the censorship exercised within the United States. But the case is frequently different in regard to American censorship abroad.

One of the worst cases of this, certainly, was the ban on any critical articles on political conditions in French North Africa after the Allied landings there in November, 1942. Although this censorship was gradually lifted, American war correspondents were prevented for some time from giving their readers a true picture of conditions there. It is interesting to note that it was the military commander, General Eisenhower, rather than the State Department's representative, Robert Murphy, who obtained the relaxation of censorship.

Army censorship abroad, as experienced by this correspondent, was generally less onerous than the political. But there were notable exceptions, one of which occurred in Cairo early this year. I had written a story about a new Army oil mission in the Middle East, which was stopped by the Army censor. Later I asked why. At first they were very hesitant about answering, but finally admitted that it was because the United States Army was not supposed to conduct negotiations with a foreign government and they wanted no publicity given to the fact that it was doing so.

Still a third type of censorship is that complained of by various correspondents returning from the Southwest Pacific. They charge that one of the requisites for writing dispatches from that theater is to write them in such a way as to contribute to the "MacArthur legend." Several have told me that any attempt to give a sober and factual report of General MacArthur's successes and ability is discouraged by both the censors and the public relations officers there.

Regardless of these little strayings from the path of democratic journalism, American censorship abroad is generally conceded to be far less rigorous than that of any other belligerent. For that reason the United States is by all odds in the best position to urge that freedom of the news be one of the prime considerations at the peace table. Nor is there any American correspondent serving abroad who would deny that the cause of world peace would be greatly benefited by a freer exchange of news between the nations.

Knocking at Dumbarton's Door

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

Do you remember?

It was early August, and the papers were full of descriptions of a pleasant old estate in Georgetown just outside Washington, D. C. Some striped-trousered gentlemen were signing-in there.

Historically speaking, this was a Good Thing. It was time all of us were thinking about peace. But it is hard to think about peace while all the headlines are about war. Dumbarton Oaks would make headlines about peace and the need for a specific American military commitment to peace. People would begin to think—really think—about the problems of making this peace-to-come a peace-to-last. The knowledge, the enlightened view of the men meeting at the Oaks would get a good press ahead of the provincialism and prejudice of politicians.

But it turns out Dumbarton Oaks is more like a Groton or Eton or Harrow of international affairs than a public high school. It is intended to educate the few rather than the many. It is a school for statesmen, not for people. The explanation offered by the conference authorities is that this is a preliminary meeting of Big Powers. The statesmen will do better by the press and people in later conferences. Newsmen may be permitted the reflection however that a preliminary meeting of Big Powers might well prove the decisive postwar factor.

This is not a plea to the Dumbarton gamekeepers to make the tender fledglings of the political aviary accessible to every ruthless news hawk. Premature publicity has been bad for many a good diplomatic project as well as good for many a bad one. This is not a blanket disapproval of secret negotiation, for such produced the United States Constitution. But it does seem that an effort could have been made by the Oaks authorities to supply the press and the public with more material for discussion.

This conference, since it was to have its setting in the United States, might well have taken more account of the American assumption that every Tom, Dick and Harry is as good a diplomat, military strategist, or financial expert as anyone else and is entitled to a seat at the council table if he is willing to take time out from the ball game.

The assumption isn't water tight, of course. But it is there. And it has this very positive potentiality for good: it can be educated to produce a favorable response to useful public projects.

Before the Dumbarton Oaks meeting was very old, the assumption had already asserted itself. At first the conference authorities firmly and frankly took the position that silence was golden. But after the Dewey broadside it became evident there was a weakening alloy in the metal of secrecy. In any event, demands by the press for more information resulted in a statement of a more liberal news policy.

But what sort of headlines are reminding a forgetful people that a conference is still going on in Georgetown? The line that got most attention last week was written not by an objective commentator after study of an authorized conference communique, but by a Senator who once spoke against the innocuous Connally Resolution because he feared it would lead directly to a world super-state! (This time he foresaw a Roosevelt dictatorship emerging from Dumbarton Oaks.)

In other words, the conference, which so many of us had hoped would help to clinch the case for a world security organization backed by force, has let the educational job pass to the Senate and electioneers. This is far from being a disaster. The Senate is a repository of more wisdom than some of its spokesmen are willing to let on. And the electioneers obviously believe the public has learned something from World War Two. But it does look like an opportunity missed.

In any event, the big headlines that are not about the war are mostly about postwar jobs and what you will be able to buy with the wages if you can keep off the dole. There isn't enough about the better chance for lasting jobs when once the spectre of war has been removed; and how closely the individual's security in a postwar job, and in his house and car is related to the problem of international security being worked out at Dumbarton Oaks.

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